Official Transcript of Proceedings

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Title: Public Meeting to Discuss the Proposed

Rulemaking on "Regulatory Improvements for

Production and Utilization Facilities Transitioning to Decommissioning"

Docket Number: (n/a)

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2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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4	PUBLIC MEETING TO DISCUSS THE PROPOSED RULEMAKING
5	ON "REGULATORY IMPROVEMENTS FOR PRODUCTION AND
6	UTILIZATION FACILITIES TRANSITIONING TO
7	DECOMMISSIONING"
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9	MONDAY
10	MAY 9, 2022
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12	The meeting convened at the Hotel 1620
13	Plymouth Harbor, 180 Water St, Plymouth,
14	Massachusetts, and by video teleconference at 6:00
15	p.m. Eastern Time, Brett Klukan and Sarah Lopas,
16	Facilitators, presiding.
17	
18	NRC STAFF PRESENT
19	BRETT KLUKAN, Facilitator
20	SARAH LOPAS, Facilitator
21	JAMES ANDERSON
22	KRISTINA BANOVAC
23	HOWARD BENOWITZ
24	ILKA BERRIOS
25	BRIDGET CURRAN

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1	MARLAYNA DOELL	
2	DAN DOYLE	
3	RICHARD DRILL	
4	DUANE HARDESTY	
5	MAI HENDERSON	
6	PATRICIA HOLAHAN	
7	STACEY IMBODEN	
8	ERIC LEE	
9	ANGELLA LOVE BLAIR	
10	JANE MARSHALL	
11	FRED MILLER	
12	EDWARD O'DONNELL	
13	LEAH PARKS	
14	MAURIN SCHEETZ	
15	DIANE SCRENCI	
16	JILL SHEPHERD	
17	TODD SMITH	
18	AMY SNYDER	
19	SOLY SOTO LUGO	
20	RICHARD TURTIL	
21	BRUCE WATSON	
22	TRENT WERTZ	
23	CAROLYN WOLF	
24	BRIAN ZALESKI	
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1	ALSO PRESENT	
2	LARRY CAMPER	
3	JIM CANTWELL	
4	HENRIETTA CONSTANTINO	
5	BENJAMIN CRONIN	
6	CHRISTINE DANIELSON	
7	LESLIE DANIELSON	
8	ELAINE DICKINSON	
9	PAUL GUNTER	
10	MICHAEL JACKMAN	
11	JOANNE KORGAN	
12	JAMES LAMPERT	
13	MARY LAMPERT	
14	ROSEMARY SHIELDS	
15	OLIVIA TEIXEIRA	
16	DIANE TURCO	
17	PATRICIA WATSON	
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6:00 p.m.

MR. KLUKAN: Welcome, everyone. My name is Brett Klukan. Normally, I serve as the regional counsel for Region I of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or the NRC; however, tonight I'll be acting as the in-person facilitator for this meeting. In that task, I will be assisted by Sarah Lopas, who will be virtually facilitating via Microsoft Teams. Hence, this meeting will have a hybrid format, I'11 explain about that as part more of mу introduction. Next slide, please.

But, first, a little bit about the purpose of the meeting. So we are here tonight to provide information to you to inform you on the comment process for the proposed decommissioning rule and draft regulatory guidance. We will be going through the various ways that you can participate in the commenting process, as part of the NRC's presentation.

Meeting attendees, whether in-person or participating virtually, will have an opportunity to ask questions of the NRC staff. However, as discussed specifically in the meeting notice, the NRC is not actively soliciting comments regarding the proposed decommissioning rule, nor any other regulatory

decision, at this meeting this evening.

Again, the NRC staff will discuss tonight the different ways in which you can formally submit comments on the proposed rule. Next slide, please.

So a little bit about the agenda. After I finish quickly going through logistics we'll have some opening remarks, and then we'll have our NRC presentation which will include details on background, status, an overview of the proposed rule, tips for preparing comments, and next steps. I will then open the floor up to your questions. Next slide, please.

So a couple of logistics. Please note that tonight's meeting is being recorded and transcribed. We ask that you help us get a full, clear recording of the meeting by staying on mute if you are on the phone or on Teams when you are not speaking.

Please keep your electronic devices silent, for those of you who are in the room, and side discussions to a minimum. Also, it would help us greatly if speakers could identify themselves, whether in person or on the phone, and along with any group affiliation if you so choose, when they first start speaking.

All the meeting attendees tonight who are

participating virtually will have their microphones muted and their cameras disabled during the presentation. When we get to the question and answer portion of the meeting those of you on Teams can use the raise-hand function. It looks like a little hand up in the -- usually it's in the top-right corner of your screen. By hitting that it lets us know -- raise your hand, quote/unquote -- it lets us know that you would like to ask a question during the meeting.

Those of you on the phone, to do that, hit star-five. Again, that is star-five, when we get to the question and answer portion of the meeting.

Once our team facilitator, Sarah, enables your microphone, you will then, if you're participating via the phone or via Teams, have to unmute yourself before you can start speaking.

For those of you participating on the phone, to unmute yourself, you hit star-six. And I will go through this again after the NRC's presentation, but it's going to prepare you. Hit star-five to raise your hand, and then star-six to unmute yourself.

Again, for those of you attending in person, if you'd like to speak during the question and answer portion of the meeting, I would ask that you

please indicate on the registration sheet, which is in 1 the corner of the room by Diane who's standing there. 2 3 For the sake of simplicity tonight, the 4 order of speakers during the question and answer session will be determined on the first come, first 5 serve basis, going back and forth, or alternating back 6 7 and forth between in person participants and virtual 8 participants. 9 Please also note as well, for those of you 10 participating via Teams, that the chat function has been disabled. 11 12 If you have any trouble seeing the slides 13 tonight, or you're participating via phone and you 14 don't already have these available to you, the slides 15 that we will be presenting during the presentation can be found in NRC's ADAMS Library at 16 ML number, 17 ML22129A004, again, that's ML22129A004. You can also go to the NRC's public meeting notice page and there's 18 19 a link there to the slides. 20 If you'd like to give something to the 21 NRC's and paneled staff here, I would ask that you 22 please set it on the side table. 23 And one last item before I turn it over to 24 the NRC staff, I'm hoping that you will fill out your

public meeting feedback form, you can find a link to

the public meeting feedback form on the NRC's public 1 meeting schedule page for this meeting. Your opinion 2 3 for how this meeting went will help -- greatly help us 4 improve the conduct of future hybrid meetings, so 5 please take a moment to let us know what you think. 6 Finally, for those of you in the room with 7 us today, the bathrooms are just down the hall, and 8 emergency exists are just right behind you. So with 9 that, slide five, please. 10 And I will now turn it over to Trish 11 Holahan, the special assistant to the Division of 12 Rulemaking Environmental and Financial Support and the 13 NRC Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards. 14 Trish? 15 MS. HOLAHAN: Thanks, Brett. Can you hear Thanks, Brett. As Brett said, I'm Trish 16 me? Okay. 17 Holahan, I'm the special assistant to the NRC's Division of Rulemaking Environmental and Financial 18 19 Support. 20 With me at the table today is Dan Doyle, 21 rulemaking PM. Also the Howard Benowitz, 22 attorney, will be presenting information on the rule as well. Dan and Howard will be giving an overview of 23 24 what is in the rule package.

Also there are a number of other people in

attendance, either via Teams or in person. Our Public 1 Affairs Office, Diane Screnci, in the back, is in the 2 3 room so I'd like any media to know that she's there. 4 I'd like -- okay. I want to thank you for 5 joining us today to talk about NRC's decommissioning rulemaking, the NRC's goal for this rulemaking are to 6 7 maintain safe, effective, and efficient а 8 decommissioning process, incorporate lessons learned 9 from the decommissioning process and support the NRC's 10 principles of good regulation, including openness, 11 clarity, and reliability. The proposed rule would implement specific 12 13 regulatory requirements for different phases of the 14 decommissioning process, consistent with the reduced 15 risk that occurs over time while continuing maintain safety and security. 16 17 The proposed rule would incorporate from plants that 18 lessons learned have recently transitioned to decommissioning, and improve 19 20 efficiency of effectiveness and the regulatory 21 framework while protecting public health and safety. Public 22 comment has twice played 23 important role in the development of this proposed 24 rule, first of all when we published an advanced

notice of proposed rulemaking, and later with a draft

1 regulatory basis. We took all those comments into consideration when we developed the proposed rule. 2 3 We're seeking public input on the proposed rule to influence regulations that will guide future 4 5 nuclear power plant decommissioning, and the rule addresses several regulatory areas which you will hear 6 7 about in more detail from Dan and Howard as they go 8 through the rule. 9 We hope today's meeting will help you 10 better understand the proposed rule, we look forward 11 to your feedback and questions today. But please note 12 that the NRC will not be responding in writing to any 13 verbal comments from today's meeting, so comments must 14 be submitted in writing through the methods described in the Federal Register Notice to receive formal 15 consideration in the rulemaking. 16 17 This is the sixth public meeting on the proposed rule and this is technically the last public 18 19 meeting we'll have, but Dan will talk about the 20 extension of the comment period. Thank you very much. 21 Dan? 22 All right, thank you very DOYLE: 23 Good evening. My name is Dan Doyle, I'm the 24 senior project manager for this rulemaking about

decommissioning nuclear reactors.

If you attended any of our previous meetings please note that the first half of this meeting, the NRC staff presentation is going to be the same material, we're going to give a high level overview of what's in the rulemaking, and then we'll open it up for question and answer for the rest of the time.

And then one final note before we move ahead on the meeting platform itself, those attending online, we are using Microsoft Teams for the meeting today and underneath the slides you should see arrows to be able to move forward and backward. Just wanted to point out that that only affects your view, so if you wanted to move ahead or back to look at anything you are welcome to do that, that doesn't affect anyone else and you should also be able to click the links on the screen there if you wanted to open up any of the documents.

For any of the people here in person, I'll be showing a website that has information about the rulemaking, including the slides here today, that has links to all of the documents. All right, next slide, please.

All right. So I'll be providing a background and status of the rulemaking. So a very

brief overview about why the NRC started this rulemaking, there was a increase in nuclear power plant shutdowns, this lead the NRC to focus its attention on some changes that we believe needed to be made to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the transition for nuclear power plants to the decommissioning process.

We initiated the rulemaking in December of 2015 to explore changes related to that process. As Trish mentioned we've already completed some extensive public outreach, we solicited early comments on an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking, we also issued what we call a regulatory basis document, we had public comment periods on both of those and also public meetings. Information about both of those outreach efforts is available on the public website that I'll be showing later.

So the recent update and the reason that we're having this meeting today is because we published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on March 3, 2022, the citation is 87 FR 12254.

So we are in the public comment period right now, the NRC received a request to extend the comment period from 75 days to 180 days, we will be granting that request so the new deadline for public

comments will be August 30, 2022.

And the Federal Register notice about this extension should be published within the next week, so if you look at it right now it, I believe, would still say that the deadline is May 17 but we are extending that to August 30. Next slide, please.

For convenience we have two slides that list all the key documents associated with this proposed rule, with links to access them directly. So in the first slide here we have, again, that citation for the proposed rule with links to the web version and the printed version, and then the supporting and related materials.

We have a draft regulatory analysis which discusses the cost and benefits that we've identified associated with this action, a draft environmental assessment for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, draft supporting statements for information collections for compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act.

We have an additional document, the Unofficial Redline Rule Text, so I will talk about that after we get through the topic slides. But basically that document, the Unofficial Redline Rule Text, shows how the proposed rule would modify the

current rule language in a redline strikeout format, 1 meaning, this text would be deleted, this text would 2 3 be inserted. So you can see that in context. 4 Hopefully the title makes it clear that it's unofficial, it's not the official legal version 5 of the rule language, the official version is what's 6 7 published in the Federal Register, but it may be 8 helpful for your understanding of the changes that 9 we're making. But please don't rely just on that 10 document, if there is a difference or discrepancy, 11 then what's published in the Federal Register is the 12 official version. Next slide. 13 We're also updating four quidance 14 documents as part of this rulemaking, so they are 15 available for public comment as well, they're listed here on the slide. 16 17 The first one is a new regulatory guide and the other three are updates to existing regulatory 18 19 guides, so the first one, Draft Guide-1346 is related 20 to emergency planning for decommissioning nuclear 21 power plants. 22 The second one, Draft Guide-1347 would be an update to Reg Guide 1.184, Decommissioning Nuclear 23 24 Power Plants.

The third one, Draft Guide-1348 is an

update to Reg Guide 1.159, Availability of Funds for 1 Decommissioning Production Utilization Facilities. 2 And the last one, Draft Guide-1349 would 3 be an update to Reg Guide 1.185, Standard Format and 4 Content for a Post-Shutdown Decommissioning Activities 5 6 Report. 7 So these four documents are also out for 8 public comment now, if you have comments on the rule 9 and the guidance please submit that all together in 10 the same document. It's all going to the same place, 11 you don't need to submit separate comment submissions 12 on the rule and the guidance, just please go ahead and 13 submit it all together. Next slide, please. 14 So for this part of the meeting we will be 15 giving an overview of the proposed rule, so we'll start with a general discussion of the graded approach 16 17 concept that we'll be mentioning throughout presentation, and how that's been applied to several 18 19 technical areas related to decommissioning. 20 And the rest of the slides are going to 21 give an overview of each of the 16 technical topics, 22 technical areas or technical topics in the proposed 23 rule. And then I would also like to point out 24 25 that I'm the Rulemaking Project Manager, I'm serving

as a spokesman for the rule today, but we have a great team of NRC staff who are the subject matter experts on each of these topics. And many of them are on the line here or in the room, and will be available to support as needed when we get to the question and answer session. Next slide, please.

Okay, sorry for the small text but I'll just try to highlight some of the important points here, this slide is trying to convey this graded approach concept that we are taking in this proposed rule, where different levels of requirements apply at different stages of the decommissioning process.

So across the top of the table are the four levels that are used in the proposed rule as a facility goes through the decommissioning process, level one begins after the facility dockets the two required certifications. One is for permanent cessation of operations and the other is that the fuel has been removed from the reactor vessel.

Level two is, after a period of sufficient decay of the spent fuel, which would be, generically, 10 months for a boiling water reactor or 16 months for a pressurized water reactor, if they meet the criteria that we've listed in the proposed rule.

And then level three would be, once all

the fuel has been moved into dry cask storage. And then level four would be when all of the fuel is offsite.

The rows in this table show the topic areas that have updated requirements, linked to these levels. Emergency preparedness, as we will explain, would use all four of the levels, starting with the post-shutdown emergency plan at level one through level four where there's no longer a need for an onsite radiological emergency response plan because all fuel is off-site.

The other topic areas that use the graded approach, which we'll discuss in a little more detail as we go through the slides, include physical security, cyber security, and on-site, off-site insurance. Next slide, please.

So this is the first of the 16 topic slides, for each of these topic slides you'll see a summary of the proposed changes. The box in the upper right identifies the section in the proposed rule where we have a more detailed discussion of the topic, as well as the page numbers.

We've also listed all of the sections in the Code of Federal Regulations, or CFR, that would be changed. And where it says, specific request for

comments, on each of the slides we'll point out if the NRC has included a specific question that we were asking the public to consider to provide feedback on, related to that topic.

Below that we have additional information, if there's anything else we wanted to point out to bring to your attention. And at the very bottom we just have a progress bar showing which topic we're on, and the topics that are coming up, or were recently completed.

All right, so, moving on with this topic, Preparedness, because the regulations don't provide a means to distinguish between the EP requirements that apply to an operating reactor and those that apply to a reactor that has operations, decommissioning permanently ceased licensees have historically requested exemptions from requirements, the proposed rule would provide EΡ requirements for reactors decommissioning, eliminating the need for specific exemptions or license amendments.

Because the decreased risk of off-site radiological release and the fewer types of possible accidents that can occur at a decommissioning reactor, the proposed EP requirements align with that reduction

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in risk while maintaining safety.

So, the changes we are proposing here, we're proposing to add a new section to the regulations, it would be in 10 CFR 50.200, that would provide planning standards and requirements for post-shutdown and permanently de-fueled emergency plans.

The proposed standards and requirements for emergency plans are consistent with the level of planning that the Commission has previously approved for decommissioned facilities.

The proposed planning requirements also ensure close coordination and training with off-site response organizations is maintained throughout the decommissioning process.

The NRC is also proposing to amend 10 CFR 50.54(q) to provide licensees with the option to use the tiered requirements and standards at the appropriate time in decommissioning, and to add a new process by which licensees can make changes to the emergency plans to transition between these levels.

We do have two specific questions that we were asking for input on, the first one is, we're asking stake holders to identify what they see as the advantages and disadvantages of requiring dedicated radiological emergency planning, including a 10 mile

emergency planning zone, until all spent fuel at a site is removed from the spent fuel pool and placed in dry cask storage. Is there additional information that the NRC should consider in evaluating whether all-hazards planning would as effective as a dedicated radiological emergency planning.

The NRC has determined that 10 hours would be a sufficient amount of time for an emergency response to a spent fuel pool accident, based on an all-hazards plan. Is there additional information that the NRC should consider in evaluating this issue?

The second specific question is related to emergency response data systems, so nuclear power facilities that are shutdown permanently or indefinitely are currently not required to maintain these systems, they transmit near-real time electronic data between the licensee's on-site computer system and the NRC operation center. Licensees in level one would maintain a capability to provide meteorological, radiological, and spent fuel pool data to the NRC within a reasonable time frame following an event.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of requiring nuclear power plant licensees to maintain those aspects of the emergency response data system until all spent fuel is removed from the pool?

And we do have, as I mentioned, updated draft guidance document, Draft Guide-1346, that would provide guidance to implement the requirements in the proposed rule.

The NRC staff believes that these changes

will establish EP requirements commensurate with the reduction in radiological risk as licensees proceed decommissioning through the while process provide reasonable continuing to assurance that protective actions can and will be taken, and maintaining EP is a final, independent layer of defense-in-depth. Next slide, please.

I will be alternating, as Trish mentioned, with Howard Benowitz for some of these topics, so the next topic is backfit rule. Howard?

MR. BENOWITZ: Thanks, Dan. Good evening, everyone. I'm Howard Benowitz with the NRC's Office of the General Counsel, and on slide 14 we're looking at proposed changes to the NRC's backfit rule.

The backfit rule for nuclear power reactors is found in section 50.109 of the NRC's regulations. In general, a backfit occurs when the NRC takes an action, such as issuing a new regulation, that changes an existing license or other approval. The backfit rule requires the NRC to justify such an

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action using criteria provided in Section 50.109.

The decommissioning proposed rule would provide a new backfitting provision for nuclear power reactor licensees and decommissioning, the proposed rule would re-number the paragraphs of Section 50.109. So Paragraph (a) would be the current backfit rule for operating nuclear power reactors, and then a new Paragraph (b) would be the new rule text for decommissioning nuclear power reactor licensees.

The NRC is also proposing edits to the backfitting provision in Part 72 of our regulations, so that that provision would apply during the decommissioning of a monitored retrievable storage facility or an independent spent fuel storage installation, also known as an ISFSI.

The proposed rule would also revise a requirement that the NRC must consider the cost of imposing a backfit if the basis for the backfit is, what is known as the compliance exception, to the requirement to perform a backfit analysis.

The default justification for backfitting is a backfit analysis but there are some exceptions, and one of them is when the backfit would be necessary for compliance with a requirement.

This proposed change is based on a 2019

update to the Commission's backfitting policy in Management Directive 8.4, that is a NRC system of policies called Management Directives, and 8.4 is Management Directive 8 and then Section 8.4, which you can find on the NRC's public website.

And in the Federal Register notice for the proposed rule we do ask a question, or request specific comment, on whether the backfit rule should be applied to power reactor licensees that are in decommissioning. And with that, I turn it back to Dan for the next slide, please.

MR. DOYLE: Okay, slide 15, we are making some changes related to environmental reviews for decommissioning reactors.

The proposed rule clarifies environmental reporting requirements in the Post-Shutdown Decommissioning Activities Report, or PSDAR, where licensees are required to evaluate the environmental impacts from site-specific decommissioning activities and provide the basis for why the impacts would be bounded or not bounded by the impacts analyzed in previous environmental reviews.

The NRC Commissioners provided direction in their staff requirements memorandum, regarding the consideration of any identified unbounded impacts.

The proposed rule changes would allow to incorporate impact analyses licensees from previously issued federal environmental review documents in demonstrating compliance with environmental justice, the Endangered Species Act, the Preservation National Historic Act, and environmental statute requirements or seek appropriate regulatory approval prior to conducting the decommissioning activity.

The proposed rule would also remove regulatory language authorizing certain decommissioning activities in 10 CFR Part 51 for power reactors.

In developing the proposed rule, the NRC considered and dismissed a proposal to approve the licensee's Post-Shutdown Decommissioning Activities Report before allowing major decommissioning activities to begin, the proposal was dismissed by the NRC on the basis that requiring approval of a PSDAR would have no additional public health and safety benefit.

However, in accordance with the Commission's direction to the staff, the NRC is including a specific request for comment on whether the NRC should approve the PSDAR, conduct a site-

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1 specific environmental review of planned 2 decommissioning activities, and have a hearing prior 3 to allowing any decommissioning activities to begin. 4 Other than the review and approval of the 5 PSDAR, are there other proposals that could help the NRC improve public trust and increase transparency in 6 7 the agency's decommissioning regulatory framework. 8 Also, should the NRC provide a specific 9 local governments role state in the 10 decommissioning process, and if so, what should that 11 role be? So this is one of our specific requests for 12 comment related to this topic -- or, I'm sorry, those 13 are the specific requests. 14 And then also, as noted, we are updating 15 two of our guidance documents, the two draft guides that are listed, related to preparation of a Post-16 17 Shutdown Decommissioning Activities Report consistent with proposed rule changes. 18 19 are also preparing to update 20 Environmental Generic Impact Statement for 21 decommissioning nuclear power reactors, that's known 22 as the decommissioning GEIS. That update is being 23 conducted separate from this rulemaking, but we did

want to point that out because that was included in

the staff requirements memorandum, but it's not part

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1 of the proposed rule. Next slide, please. Back to 2 Howard. 3 MR. BENOWITZ: Yes, thanks. On slide 16, the proposed rule would clarify that the license 4 termination requirements in Sections 50.82 and 52.110 5 only apply to nuclear power reactor licensees that 6 7 have loaded fuel into their reactors consistent with 8 historical NRC practice. 9 These license termination provisions are 10 written for reactors that have commenced operation, 11 and the NRC has historically viewed operation as beginning with the loading of fuel into a reactor, and 12 13 this is discussed in the proposed rule Federal 14 Register notice. 15 The NRC is proposing these changes because some confusion arose a few years ago about whether 16 17 Section 52.110 was applicable when certain, combined license holders sought to terminate their licenses 18 19 during construction or even before construction began 20 for their particular reactors. 21 The NRC informed these licensees that 22 Section 52.110 did not apply, for reasons that are 23 also documented in the proposed rule Federal Register 24 notice.

We do not ask any specific request for

comments on this particular issue, but we do request that you take a look at what we're proposing here and, if you have any comments, please submit them. Next slide, please.

MR. DOYLE: Decommissioning funding assurance, for this topic we have two slides. So, the summary of changes on this topic, the proposed rule modifies the biennial decommissioning trust fund reporting frequency for operating reactors, which is located in 10 CFR 50.75 to be consistent with the three year reporting frequency for independent spent fuel storage installations, or ISFSIs.

We're making two changes related to ISFSI funding reports. One is that it would allow licensees to combine the reports require by the regulations listed on the slide. The other related change is that the proposed rule would remove the requirement for NRC approval of the report filed under 10 CFR 72.30(c). The proposed rule would clarify that when a licensee identifies a shortfall in the report, the licensee must obtain additional financial assurance to cover the shortfall, and discuss that information in the next report.

And then the final item displayed here,

is the proposed rule would make administrative changes to ensure consistency with 10 CFR 50.4, written communications regarding the submission of notifications, and to eliminate a redundancy in the regulations.

Next slide please. We do have several requests for comment, suggested questions to consider on this topic. Financial assurance, what are the advantages and disadvantages of updating the formula to reflect recent data and to cover all estimated radiological decommission costs, rather than the bulk of the costs?

For site specific cost analysis, the question is what are the advantages and disadvantages of requiring a full site investigation and characterization at the time of shutdown and of eliminating the formula and requiring a site specific cost estimate during operations.

The third one, decommissioning trust funds. Should the NRC's regulations allow decommissioning trust fund assets to be used for spent fuel management if there's a projected surplus in the fund based on a comparison of the expected costs identified in the site specific cost

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estimate, and the assets are returned to the fund within an established period of time?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of allowing decommissioning trust fund assets to be used for those purposes? What are the advantages and disadvantages of allowing decommissioning trust fund assets for non-radiological site restoration prior to the completion of radiological decommissioning?

Regarding the timing of decommissioning trust fund assurance reporting, what are the advantages and disadvantages of extending the reporting frequency from two years to three years?

Does this change affect the risk of insufficient decommissioning funding? And the final one, identical requirements under 10 CFR 50.82, and 52.110.

We are proposing conforming changes between those two regulations, the questions I asking whether the NRC should maintain identical requirements in those two regulations. Excuse me? Well, the numbers are 10 CFR 50.82, and 52.110. I'm sorry, there was a question from the crowd, what are the regulations? There's a lot more that's in there, we could pull it up, or I could

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31 point it to you. Or I could get someone to provide more of a summary. There are regulations related to termination of a license, or a reactor license under 10 CFR Part 50 and 10 CFR Part 52. Okay, and we do also have proposing conforming changes to Reg Guide 1.159, assuring the availability of funds for decommissioning production and utilization facilities. Next slide, please. Okay, this one is also me. Onsite and offsite financial protections, requirements, and indemnity agreements. changes on this topic would provide regulatory certainty by minimizing the need for licensees of decommissioned reactors to request regulatory exemptions for relief from requirements that should apply only to operating reactor licensees. There are two specific questions on this topic. The first one is what are the advantages and disadvantages of requiring the existing level of insurance to be maintained until all spent fuel is in dry cask storage? Which would be level three. And then we also have a question

The NRC recognizes that as a reactor site is decommissioned, eventually all that remains

related to insurance for specific license ISFSIs.

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of the site is a general license ISFSI under 10 CFR Part 72, which is essentially the same as a specific license ISFSI under that same regulation. So, general, and specific license. Considering that specific license ISFSIs have no financial protection requirements, should the NRC address 6 this disparity between specific license and general license ISFSIs as part of this rulemaking? Please provide an explanation. topic, slide 20, Howard. MR. BENOWITZ: Thanks Dan. This slide, slide 20 concerns a provision we have in the NRC's 12 13 regulations regarding foreign ownership, control, or domination. It's section 50.38 of our regulations, and it prohibits a foreign owned, controlled, or dominated entity from applying for 16 and obtaining a license for a facility that is licensed under Part 50 or Part 52 of our 18 19 regulations. The Atomic Energy Act and the NRC's regulations provide definitions for utilization 22 facility and production facility. Additionally, 23 some of the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act in

control, or domination prohibition apply only to a

our regulations, such as the foreign ownership,

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utilization facility or a production facility.

This comes into play in decommissioning because during decommissioning activities, a utilization facility or a production facility will be dismantled to the point at which it no longer meets the definition of a utilization facility or production facility. The proposed rule adds language to establish the criteria for when exactly a utilization facility or a production facility is no longer a utilization facility or a production facility due to the dismantling process.

The proposed rule also adds language to affirm that despite this change in the physical nature of the facility, the NRC continues to have statutory authority over the existing Part 50, or Part 52 license. And that the NRC regulations applicable to utilization or production facilities would continue to apply to the holder of that Part 50 or Part 52 license unless the regulations explicitly state otherwise.

One of those provisions would be the foreign ownership, control, or domination provision. The proposed rule would amend that, the prohibition in section 50.38, to state that it would no longer apply once the Part 50 or Part 52

facility has been dismantled such that it no longer is a utilization, or a production facility.

Therefore the NRC's regulations would not prohibit the transfer of the Part 50 or Part 52 license for a facility that is no longer a utilization facility, or a production facility to a foreign owned, controlled, or dominated entity. We did not have any specific request for comment on these proposed changes. However, please review them and submit any comments that you might have. Thank you. Next slide please.

MR. DOYLE: Okay, physical security.

As I mentioned, there are 16 topics, and appreciate you hanging with us to go through these. We're trying to provide a summary, but I understand you may need to read in more detail. It's hard to digest all this. But we did want to include it, and kind of walk through what's in the slides.

And again, we're happy to take questions. So, I have the next three, we are making some changes to physical security. The proposed rule would allow certain changes to eliminate licensee requests for approvals via exemptions amendments and certain adjustments to their physical security programs.

Current security requirements do not reflect the reduced risk for a decommissioning facility after fuel is removed from the reactor vessel. When the fuel is transferred to a spent fuel pool, the amount of plant equipment that's relied upon for the safe operation of the facility is significantly reduced, which allows for certain security measures to be eliminated because their implementation is no longer needed.

Or the security measures can be adjusted for the physical protection program during decommissioning. Because certain security measures can be adjusted, or are no longer necessary for decommissioning, commonly requested exemptions and amendments have been submitted by licensees to address this new posture.

For example, the control room is specifically identified in the current regulations as an area that must be protected as a vital area. The proposed rule proposes to eliminate the need to identify the control room as a vital area when all vital equipment is removed from the control room and when the area does not act as a vital area boundary for other vital areas.

Also, current security regulations for

a power reactor licensee require the use of a licensed senior operator for the suspension of security measures during emergencies. For permanently shut down and defueled reactors, licensed senior operators are no longer required. The proposed rule would allow certified fuel handlers to be used to suspend security measures during emergencies at a decommissioned facility.

And lastly, to eliminate the need for submission of license amendment and exemptions for licensee transitions to an ISFSI, the NRC is proposing that once all spent fuel has been placed into dry cask storage, licensees may elect to protect the general license ISFSI in accordance with the physical security requirements that are consistent with Part 72, subpart H, and 10 CFR 73.51. Licensees would continue to address the applicable security related orders associated with an ISFSI that are conditions of the license. Next slide please.

We are making some changes for cyber security. So consistent with that graded approach, that table that we had back at the beginning.

The proposed rule would continue to apply the cyber security requirements to

decommissioned plants through level one until the risk of -- I'm sorry, level two -- the risk of public health, and safety is significantly reduced. Specifically the cyber security requirement would be applicable until the fuel is permanently removed from the reactor vessel to the spent fuel pool and after the period of sufficient cooling.

Under the proposed rule, power reactor licensees under both Part 50 or Part 52 have two ways of licensing power reactors. Licensees under either of those ways would be subject to the same requirement. So, what that would mean for a Part 50 licensee, is that the proposed rule would remove a license condition that currently exists that requires licensees to maintain the cyber security plan because that requirement would be in the rule.

And for Part 52 combined license holders, the proposed rule would extend the requirement to maintain a cyber security plan during decommissioning, which would be a new requirement compared to how the requirements are today. So, this rule would make them more consistent.

For currently operating or recently shutdown Part 50 reactor licensees, because the

cyber security plan is included as a license condition, the license condition to maintain the program per cyber security plans remains in effect until the termination of the license or the NRC removes the condition from the license.

So, the proposed rule, this requirement would not constitute back fitting, because it would codify what's already imposed requirements during level one of decommissioning until the spent fuel has cooled sufficiently. So, this is not the case for the Part 52 combined license holders, so the proposed rule would be considered a new requirement for that time period.

Because operational programs, such as the security program that include cyber security program are requirements in the regulations, and are not separately identified as license conditions as they are for Part 50 licensees. So, presently the combined license holders are required to maintain a cyber security program only as long as regulation 10 CFR 73.54 is applicable to them.

So, that means that combined license holders are not required to maintain their programs during decommissioning because the power reactor licensee is not authorized to operate the reactor

during decommissioning. We do have a specific request for comment on this topic. So, the proposed rule would apply the cyber security requirements to level one plants.

Okay, I'm sorry, I misspoke a minute ago. It would apply the cyber security requirements to level one plants, however a licensee in level two would not be required to maintain a cyber security plan because the NRC has determined that there is significantly reduced risk of a spent fuel pool fire.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of extending the cyber security requirements to shut down nuclear power plants until all spent fuel is transferred to dry cask storage? So, the change in 73.54 is identified as a change affecting issue finality, which according to our procedures, we have to have a specific analysis in that, and that's included in the appropriate section of the proposed rule of a back fit analysis.

Next slide please. We do have some changes related to drug and alcohol testing. The proposed rule would make three changes on this topic that I'd like to point out. It would amend

the regulation that discusses the scope of these requirements to correct an inconsistency with how Part 26 applies to those Part 50 or Part 52 license holders.

So, Part 26 does not apply to a Part 50 license holder once the NRC dockets the certifications that the power reactor has permanently ceased operations, that's what formally begins the decommissioning process. However Part 26 continues to apply to the holder of a combined license issued under Part 52 throughout decommissioning.

The NRC believes that there is no technical basis for this inconsistency, and the proposed rule would revise the regulation that discusses the scope of these requirements to specify that Part 26 also no longer applies to a Part 52 license holder once the NRC dockets those certifications for permanent cessation of operations.

The next changes are related to criminal penalties. There was a change from a 2008 final rule that should have been identified as something subject to criminal penalties, it was an oversight, and we're correcting that oversight by

listing that as a regulation that is subject to criminal penalties if violated. The third change is related to what's called an insider mitigation program.

There's a requirement that licensees maintain this program and that it contain elements of the fitness for duty program described in Part 26, but current regulations do not identify which program elements must be included. So, this proposed rule would establish the required elements of the fitness for duty program in an insider mitigation program for both operating and decommissioning reactors under Parts 50 and 52.

Next slide please, 24.

MR. BENOWITZ: Okay, thanks Dan. The NRC is proposing to withdraw an order and remove license conditions that are substantively redundant with existing provisions in our regulations. The order is Order EA-06-137, which concerns mitigation strategies for large fires or explosions at nuclear power plants. This order was issued after the events of 9/11.

A few years later, the NRC issued a final rule that included many of the requirements that were in the order. The license conditions

that we would be removing are the conditions associated with that order and another post 9/11 order, Order EA-02-026. The proposed rule would also remove the cyber security license condition that Dan just mentioned.

The license conditions would be deemed removed in the final rule. They would actually be removed by the NRC staff through what we call an administrative license amendment. This means that the licensees would not have to submit requests to amend their licenses to remove these redundant license amendments. The staff would issue, after the final rule goes into effect, the staff would issue the license amendments to the licensees.

The NRC included in the Federal
Register notice for the proposed rule a specific
request for comment on this topic. We are
interested in obtaining stakeholder input to
identify any other potential redundant requirements
that we did not include in the proposed rule. Next
slide, please.

MR. DOYLE: We are proposing some changes related to spent fuel management planning.

The NRC staff identified ambiguity in the spent fuel management decommissioning regulations due to

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a lack of cross referencing between Part 72 and Part 50. The rulemaking clarifies this information for consistency.

Specifically, there's a regulation in 10 CFR 72.218 which states that the spent fuel management program, which has a requirement in 10 CFR 50.54(bb), the irradiated fuel management plan, or IFMP, that it must show how the spent fuel will be managed before starting to decommission systems and components needed for moving, unloading, and shipping the spent fuel.

Section 72.218 also requires that an application for termination of a reactor operating license submitted under those two termination regulations I mentioned earlier, 50.82 and 52.110, must also describe how the spent fuel stored under the Part 72 general license will be removed from the reactor site.

So, although 10 CFR 72.218 states what information must be included in those documents required in Part 50, the corresponding regulations in Part 50 do not contain that information.

Therefore, the NRC proposes to clarify, and align the regulations in 50.54(bb), 50.82, 52.110, and 72.218, those are the four I just mentioned, to

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ensure the appropriate documentation of spent fuel management plans and decommissioning plans.

So, what are we changing? We're proposing to move the 72.218 provisions to that regulation in Part 50 to clarify that the IFMP must be submitted and approved before the licensee starts to decommission systems, structures, and components needed for moving, unloading, and shipping spent fuel.

The NRC proposes to clarify the current IFMP approval process and the provisions in Part 50 regarding preliminary approval and final NRC review of the IFMP. This is the current language that's in the regulation that refers to proceedings that no longer exist as they did when that regulation was first issued by the NRC.

The NRC proposes to require submittal of the initial IFMP and any subsequent changes as a license amendment request. And in 72.218, we're proposing to revise that regulation to address requirements related to decommissioning and termination of the Part 72 general license as the title of that regulation suggests — termination of licenses.

Specifically, the proposed 72.218 notes

that the general license ISFSI must be decommissioned consistent with the requirements in 50.82 and 52.110 as the general license ISFSI is part of the Part 50 or 52 license site. Also, the proposed regulation in Part 72 notes that the general license is terminated upon termination of the Part 50 or Part 52 license.

We do have a specific question that we're asking stakeholders to consider providing input on. The proposed rule clarifies that the current IFMP approval process, by requiring submittal of an initial IFMP and any changes for NRC review and approval, that we're clarifying that approval process.

We would like to know if stakeholders see any challenges with implementing that part of the proposed rule. We're also considering a change control provision to specify what changes the licensee can make to the IFMP without NRC approval. So, we're asking for input on that — on having a change control process — including the criteria for changes that licensees would be able to make without approval, without prior NRC approval, and any associated record keeping or reporting requirements for those changes. We are proposing

quidance to two draft quides consistent with these 1 2 changes for the IFMP. 3 We've added guidance into draft guide 1347 to outline the information to be included in 4 5 the IFMP, and then for general license ISFSI decommissioning, we added reference to general 6 7 license ISFSIs in those two reg guides to make it 8 clear that a general license ISFSI must be 9 decommissioned consistent with the two different 10 requirements for termination of licenses under 52 11 or Part 50. The staff believes that these changes 12 13 will provide regulatory clarity and enhance the 14 overall transparency and openness regarding decommissioning and spent fuel management planning. 15 Next slide. 16 17 Low level waste transportation. When a plant is actively being decommissioned, the plant 18 19 typically generates large volumes of bulk low level 2.0 waste. 21 To efficiently manage the 22 transportation of the waste to a licensed disposal 23 site, most licensees ship waste by rail. The

transportation of the rail cars to the destination,

railroads control the schedule for the

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and the time to reach the disposal site is 1 generally more than -- the current regulations have 2 3 a 20 day notification requirement. We're proposing to change that to 45 4 5 day limit to account for the additional time. slide please. 6 7 This topic is certified fuel handler 8 definitions and elimination of the shift technical 9 advisor. So, kind of two topics in one, but they 10 were related, so we listed them together. 11 Certified fuel handlers are non-licensed operators 12 that are commonly used at defueled nuclear 13 facilities with irradiated fuel in the spent fuel 14 pools. The certified fuel handler is intended 15 to be the on-shift representative who is 16 17 responsible for safe fuel handling activities and is always present on-shift to ensure safety of the 18 19 spent fuel and any decommissioning related 20 activities at the facility. Currently, a certified 21 fuel handler is qualified through a training 22 program that must be reviewed and approved by the 23 NRC. 24 The proposed rule would modify the

definition of this position and add a provision

that removes the need for NRC approval of the training program if the training program is derived from a systems approach to training and includes specific topics that are listed in the proposed rule.

Specifically, it must address the topics of safe conduct of decommissioning activities, safe handling and storage of spent fuel, and appropriate response to plant emergencies. The proposed rule would also clarify that a shift technical advisor is not required for decommissioning nuclear power reactors. Next slide, please, slide 28.

MR. BENOWITZ: The NRC actually does have some regulations that refer to licensees in decommissioning. Not many, which is one of the reasons why we are proposing these requirements and amendments in this rulemaking. But the ones that do refer to these licensees in decommissioning often only refer to the Part 50 licensees in decommissioning and whether the particular regulation that contains that reference would be applicable to the Part 50 licensees in decommissioning. What this slide is describing is the proposed changes to several regulations, and

you can see them in the box in the top right corner of the slide, where we would clarify that those particular regulations that currently refer to only Part 50 licensees in decommissioning also should include a reference, and would include a reference, to the Part 52 power reactor licensees in decommissioning so that the applicability of those particular regulations would be clear on the timing of their applicability to the Part 50, or 52 power reactor licensees in decommissioning.

We haven't asked for a specific request for comment on this one, but for instance if you've noticed that maybe we didn't catch all of them, we think we have, but if there is a regulation that you think should apply to power reactor licensees in decommissioning, or should not, given the timing of when these licensees enter decommissioning, please let us know.

But the purpose here is primarily just to ensure that power reactor licensees, whether they're licensed under Part 50 of our regulations or Part 52, that the regulations apply similarly to both types of licensees. Next slide please.

MR. DOYLE: If we could back up one. Record retention requirements. As noted, when a

plant is no longer operating in decommissioning, most plant components, such as pumps and valves, are no longer in service and will eventually be removed as part of the dismantlement activities. So, therefore, there is no longer a need to maintain certain records associated with these components.

And the rulemaking eliminates many record keeping retention requirements, however it would not impact records that are required to be maintained in support of decommissioning and license termination activities. The proposed rule also includes a specific question concerning the record keeping requirements for facilities licensed under Part 52.

One of the rulemaking's few proposed changes in Part 52 would be regarding the record keeping and retention requirements for departures from the design of a facility. However, these changes would not apply to a combined license holder that references one of the certified designs in one of the appendices in Part 52 because those appendices have their own record keeping provisions.

So, you do have this question that's

51 asking if we should revise those appendices to 1 conform to the record keeping requirements with 2 3 those proposed in 10 CFR Part 52.63. Next slide 4 please. 5 So, that completes the overview of each of those 16 topics that I mentioned, thank you for 6 7 sticking with us through that. 8 Hopefully that was a helpful high-level 9 overview and that could serve as a useful reference 10 to look into that further if you have additional 11 questions about that. So, what I'm showing on this 12 slide, as we mentioned throughout each of these 13 topics, there were a number of specific requests 14 for comment, so we did point those out. 15 All of them are listed on the slide here, but we pointed them out on the previous 16 17 slides, where they were related to those topics. There were three of them however that didn't 18 19 specifically relate to any of those topics. 20 I'll just briefly mention those here. One is the 21 time frame for decommissioning. So, to be clear, 22 we are not proposing a change to the time frame 23 requirements in this proposed rule.

> But we are asking the question -- what would you see as the advantages and disadvantages

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of requiring prompt radiological decontamination rather than allowing up to 60 years to complete decommissioning for a site. And as part of the NRC's review of a PSDAR, what are the advantages and disadvantages of the NRC evaluating and making a decision about the time frame for decommissioning on a site specific basis?

The second one to point out is related to exemptions. As stated in the proposed rule, one of the goals of amending the regulations is to reduce the need for regulatory exemptions, which is governed by 10 CFR 50.12 -- states that the Commission may grant exemptions from the requirements in 10 CFR Part 50 if the request will not present an undue risk to public health and safety and is consistent with common defense and security.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of that current approach to decommissioning-related exemptions? What standard should the NRC apply in determining whether to grant exemptions from these new or amended regulations? What are the advantages and disadvantages of providing an opportunity for public to weigh in on such exemption requests? Are

53 there other process changes that the NRC should consider in determining whether to grant exemptions from these proposed regulations? And then the third one to point out is applicability. So, we do have a discussion in the proposed rule about how these changes apply to licensees that are currently operating or licensees that have already gone through the decommissioning process, and are what we call just an ISFSI only site or a standalone ISFSI with a decommissioned reactor. Permanently shut-down nuclear power plants will be at different stages of decommissioning when these new regulations become effective and will have previously received varying regulatory exemptions. So, we are asking this question if stakeholders see any implementation issues with how we've described these changes as it's currently

So, we are asking this question if stakeholders see any implementation issues with how we've described these changes as it's currently written. For any of the new or amended requirements in the rule, how should the requirement apply to sites that are currently in the different stages of decommissioning?

Okay, so that covers all the specific requests. The page numbers are where those are

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listed in there. Next slide, please.

We do have, as I mentioned earlier, what we call a regulatory analysis. This is a document that looks at the costs and benefits of what we're proposing. We try to take a holistic look and identify costs and benefits to the NRC, to the industry, to the general public.

So, this document is linked and available for review on that earlier slide I mentioned. So, this slide here, I'm just providing an overview that the conclusion from the document is that overall, these changes we believe would be cost beneficial. We kind of add up all of what we see as the benefits and the costs, and the benefits would be greater by approximately 18 million, seven percent, or 37 million at three percent discount.

The three topics that influence that the most would be emergency preparedness of about 7.7 million. The drug and alcohol testing changes, about 7 million, and decommissioning funding assurance changes would be approximately 1.2 million. Next slide please.

We have a few slides -- next slide. A few tips. I think many of you who are attending virtually, or in person are familiar with the NRC's

rulemaking process.

But whether you are or not hopefully some of these tips will be helpful for you if you do choose to prepare and submit comments, to hopefully have those comments be more effective to communicate what you're proposing to the NRC, and for us to be able to consider that and give a good response. So, the first tip is to consider taking a look at this commenter's checklist.

This is on regulations.gov, which is not run by the NRC -- this is a government-wide website that many agencies use for providing information about rulemaking and collecting public comments. So, they have a checklist that's very prominently posted on the comment submission form right at the top it says click here to see the checklist.

It's pretty short, and I think it's pretty well written and understandable and gives some good tips to think about. There's a link there, you can get it from that comment form, and it's also in printable format. Next slide please.

Next tip is to take a look at this unofficial red line rule text. If you want to get a different understanding, or you want to see what

words in the Code of Federal Regulations, what would actually change with this proposed rule -- what would be deleted, what would be added -- and you could see it in context. Sometimes, if you just look at a proposed rule, it's not so easy to tell what the change would be. Maybe we say replace this existing paragraph with this text, but you'd have to just look at it and compare them side by side to figure out what the actual change is.

Even though we do describe the change, and we try to be clear about that, but we do have to follow a required format. So, this is just a different format of communicating that that we hope would be helpful. So, it shows how the proposed rule would modify the current regulations. And that's the accession number and the direct link to it.

The third and final tip is that we do have this public website that we've put together, intended to be a one stop shop for information about this rulemaking activity. We have a direct link to the proposed rule, all of the related documents that I mentioned, there's a direct link to the comment submission form, information about all of our past public meetings.

As Trish mentioned, this is our 6th, and final one that we have scheduled at this time, but all of our public meetings, we have information about those on there. And then also those additional background documents I mentioned from the advanced notice of proposed rulemaking, and the regulatory basis stage. So, you could scan that code with your phone, and you could get it on your phone.

There's a short URL that's listed right there, and I also included my contact information if you have any trouble accessing that or finding it. Feel free to reach out to me, and I would be happy to help you. Next slide please. So, this slide is just summarizing how to actually submit a comment -- these instructions are in the proposed rule.

And just providing them here for convenience. So, you can submit them, as I mentioned, that website, regulations.gov, there's a comment form. You can send it as an email, you can type it into the email, or you can attach a document to your email, and send it to rulemaking.comments@nrc.gov. You could also mail it into us.

So, I'll just put out there that our preferred method is to submit it -- if you submit it -- via regulations.gov. So, again, you could type your comment in there, and you could also upload it to regulations.gov. So, there's multiple methods, hopefully that's pretty easy and straight forward for you to submit it. Also you don't need to submit using multiple methods.

You'll get a confirmation if you send to regulations.gov or email, so you can be sure that we received it, and don't need to submit it again. Okay, next slide.

So, this is our summary of the next steps as we wrap up the staff presentation. So, the public comment period, again, will be extended until August 30th. After we receive public comments, the NRC will consider, and address those, and develop an updated final rule, which we'll send to the Commission.

We're estimating it as October 2023.

That date may be adjusted based on the change to the public comment period, but we have not changed that yet. After the Commission reviews, if they approve the final rule, the estimated date for that to be published would be around May 2024. And that

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concludes the staff presentation, I'll turn it back to Brett. Next slide please.

MR. KLUKAN: Thanks Dan. So, a lot of you came into the room after I started my initial presentation, so I'm going to run through some high level points very quickly, so we can get to the question, and answer session. So, the purpose of this meeting. The purpose of this meeting is to one, provide you an overview of the draft rule or the proposed rule.

And to, during the question and answer session, answer any questions you have about what's in the draft rule. What are the current regulations that aren't being changed by the draft rule? The purpose of which is to help you prepare to submit formal comments on the proposed rule.

Again, we are not soliciting those formal comments tonight as part of the transcript for this record.

The purpose of this is to help you figure out, okay, I have concerns about this, how do I go about doing this? Even if you have questions on the commenting process itself. Next, again, we will go in room, alternate between in room and virtual speakers. And I will go through the process, once we get to it again, about how

virtual speakers are able to raise their hands.

If you haven't already, if you're in the room, and know that you would like to ask questions, please see Diane in the back of the room to sign up your name. And then finally, I know many of you -- well thank you for coming here this evening first of all. Taking time out of your life to participate in this meeting.

And I recognize that many of you are participating in this meeting out of motivated by strong concerns you have, or feelings with respect to the matters we discussed earlier, they were subjects of the NRC's presentation. The only thing I would say about this is with respect to other members of the public.

I would just ask that, particularly if they're voicing opinions that are different from your own, or contrary to what you believe, that you act respectfully towards each other, to the other members of the public in the room. With that, before we go to public speakers or to the question and answer session, I will start with elected officials who have requested to make prepared statements.

And we will begin with Jim Cantwell,

who is the state director for Senator Markey. So, if you would sir.

MR. CANTWELL: Thank you Brett, I appreciate the opportunity to speak here. Daniel, Patricia, and all the staff. We do appreciate your time, and that you're bringing this information back to folks at the NRC, hopefully for changes to these rules. Good evening everyone, my name is Jim Cantwell, I have the great honor of being Ed Markey's state director here in Massachusetts.

I'll be delivering a statement on behalf of Senator Markey. When it comes to the decommissioning of nuclear power stations like Pilgrim, the public's interest must always be the top priority. As the chairman of the Senate Environment and Public Works Subcommittee on Clean Air, Climate, and Nuclear Safety, I will continue to work with Senator Warren, Congressman Keating, and our colleagues in the Senate, and House to push the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to prioritize public engagement, public safety, and public health over industry profits.

As a side note on local engagement, as the local residents here at tonight's meeting remember well, in August of 2019, the NRC approved

the transfer of the Pilgrim Nuclear Power Station license from Entergy Nuclear Operations to Holtec International.

A ruling made even before it resolved open petitions in the proceeding docket or answered critical questions about safety, security, and funding. Keeping Holtec's business interests on schedule seemed to be a higher priority than answering public questions. And this disregard for public input isn't unique to Pilgrim.

We've seen it play out at other decommissioning power plants across the country.

On Friday, Senator Markey goes on to say, I was pleased to chair a United States Senate field hearing at Plymouth Town Hall of the Environment and Public Works Subcommittee on Clean Air,

Climate, and Nuclear Safety. We received verbal testimony from the Office of Nuclear Materials

Safety and Safeguards Director John Lubinski from the NRC; from Dr. Kris Singh, the president of Holtec International; Massachusetts State Senator Sue Moran; and senior attorneys from the

Massachusetts Attorney General's Office; and the Natural Resources Defense Council. There's some testimony from all of those folks during the

hearing last Friday -- made clear the need for a stronger decommissioning rule that creates a more meaningful role for our communities in the decommissioning process.

The process decommissioning rule that is currently open, and we're hearing tonight in summary for public comment, serves as a critical opportunity for the NRC to re-assert itself as an independent, impartial regulator worthy of the public's trust and to rebut a popular belief that the NRC is a captured agency. Trust needs to be earned.

Instead of simply approving the proposed decommissioning rule, I hope the NRC takes this opportunity to improve the rule. The current version of this rule would cut public and state engagement out of the decommissioning process.

Instead, stakeholders would be only able to participate in the regulatory and adjudicatory process over reviews and plans that are either too old -- in the case of license amendments and approvals -- too late -- in the case of license amendments -- or too sparse. The proposed decommissioning rule advocates the NRC's authority and obligations over the decommissioning process

taking a backseat role to the industry by, number one, failing to require NRC approval of the post shut down decommissioning activities report, PSDAR, which you mentioned tonight, Daniel, which also results in no NEPA assessment, a National Environmental Policy Act assessment, of the decommissioning plant. Number two, it's a back seat role for allowing for an exemption-based system of regulations rather than creating a new framework that fits the needs of the decommissioning sites, which allows for an unfunded emergency response mandate to be passed onto nearby communities. By the way, we had testimony last Friday, we heard just from one community, the town

By the way, we had testimony last Friday, we heard just from one community, the town of Marshfield, saying they had a \$450,000 cost that is passed onto them. We heard from Plymouth, \$8 million dollars lost for revenues to them.

Number three, the back seat role.

Retaining the option to get a waiver in order to use the decommissioning trust fund money for spent fuel management without requiring reimbursement.

And number four, failing to include more robust protections against damage to spent fuel and storage casks, among many other issues.

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These are serious problems that cause financial and safety issues for nearby communities and erode the public trust in the NRC. But the NRC should address these issues by throwing out the proposed rule and delivering a stronger result instead.

By putting a stronger rule in place, the NRC can ensure that communities have a seat at the table when it comes to the decommissioning process. They can better protect the safety and financial health of every community. In closing, the senator says I'm pleased that the NRC is holding this hearing, we do appreciate your time, and frankly that you all have done a great job tonight giving us information.

So, we appreciate your time, these are directed more for folks that you'll bring the information back to hoping for changes. We are grateful for the additional time that the stakeholders will have, knowing that we have until August now. I hope that the Commission takes this opportunity to learn from the people who have the most to lose and the least to gain from this decommissioning process. We appreciate your time tonight, thank you very much.

MR. KLUKAN: Thank you very much. Next

we'll hear from Mike Jackman, who is a district director for Representative Bill Keating.

MR. JACKMAN: Thank you. Again, my name is Michael Jackman, district director for Congressman Bill Keating, couldn't be here tonight. Thank you for allowing me to make a statement on his behalf. I am calling upon the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to reject its proposed rule for decommissioning power plants and to rewrite the rule to include more robust oversight of licensees in charge of the private companies entrusted with the awesome responsibility of dismantling the aging fleet of nuclear power stations across our nation.

At last week's field hearing of the Senate Environmental and Public Works Committee, the NRC's director of Nuclear Material Safety admitted that the decision of whether to discharge effluent from the spent fuel pool is up to the licensee. This response typifies the NRC's approach to serious environmental and public safety challenges posed by decommissioning.

Allow the licensee to determine what is and isn't appropriate based on its own business needs. This approach puts at risk the economy and the environment of southeast Massachusetts because,

as it stands today, the NRC has no mechanism to prevent the current licensee from discharging dangerous effluent into Cape Cod Bay.

Which will threaten not only marine
life, but also thousands of residents who rely on
the bay for their livelihoods. The new proposed
rule would not prevent a similarly situated
licensee elsewhere in the country from making
decisions regardless of environmental and economic
impacts, and must therefore be rejected.

The proposed new rule is also inadequate in that it fails to require extended physical safety, cyber security, and emergency preparedness measures that will mitigate the effects of any potential critical incident associated with the decommissioning process.

In drafting a replacement to the proposed new rule, I urge NRC to give itself a stronger, more proactive role in overseeing the activities of the licensees that will have an impact on the residents of my district and to give those residents a meaningful role in speaking out about those decommissioning operations.

The cessation of power generation operations and transfer of spent fuel out of the

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pool lessens, but does not eliminate the safety 1 risk presented by the decommissioning plant. 2 3 new rule must maintain security protocols at robust 4 levels to ensure the physical security of the site. 5 And the inviolability of the plant's 6 electronic and cyber security systems, as well as 7 monitor the integrity of the storage casks. I urge 8 the NRC to instill these important principles into 9 its new decommissioning rule. Thank you. 10 MR. KLUKAN: Thank you very much. 11 we'll hear from Liv Teixeira, who is a staff 12 assistant to Senator Warren. She is participating 13 virtually. Sarah, could you please unmute Liv 14 Teixeira please? 15 Yes, I have done that. MS. LOPAS: Liv, your microphone is enabled, and I've also 16 17 enabled your camera, if you'd like to share your 18 camera. 19 Hi everybody, it looks MS. TEIXEIRA: 20 like my camera is not working at the moment, but 21 thank you so much for having me. I am happy to be 22 here to represent the senator, and to share a 23 statement on her behalf. So, her statement is as 24 follows -- hi, my camera's working. 25 disappointed that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is proposing a new decommissioning rule that ignores repeated calls for enhanced transparency, accountability, and community engagement.

This new rule was an important opportunity that could have been used to strengthen the decommissioning process and prioritize community safety over industry savings. Instead, the proposed rule continues to allow the NRC and plant operators to cut corners on safety and limit public engagement at the expense of the health and wellbeing of the residents who live in communities near these plants.

I, along with my delegation and local partners, have continually urged the NRC to increase its public and stakeholder engagement, institute a comprehensive set of decommissioning and cleanup regulations, and address concerns about the safety of onsite storage and spent fuel.

Based on our collective experiences with the decommissioning of the Pilgrim plant in Plymouth, it is abundantly clear that these changes are not only necessary, but also long overdue. Yet none of these important considerations are included in the proposed rule. Once again, I urge the NRC to strengthen this decommissioning rule.

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I will continue to fight, and my vocal partnerships with federal, state, and local colleagues to ensure the decommissioning process prioritizes public safety, and community participation. Thank you.

MR. KLUKAN: Thank you very much. Now I'll see if there are any other elected officials, or representatives of elected officials in the room with us this evening who would like to offer prepared remarks at this time.

Seeing none, now if you are an elected official or a representative of an elected official participating virtually -- either on the phone or on the Teams application -- and you would like to offer a prepared statement at this time, you can do so by through the Teams app raising your hand using the raise hand button. Or if you're on the phone, press star five, again that's star five to raise your hand. And then when Sarah calls on you, you need to press star six to unmute yourself, and then you would also need to unmute yourself via Teams.

So, I'll give people a second, and then
I'll turn it over to Sarah to see if we have any
elected officials or representatives of officials
who have raised their hands at this time.

MS. LOPAS: I do see three folks with 1 raised hands, but as far as I'm aware, they're not 2 3 elected officials. MR. KLUKAN: Okay. So, if that's 4 5 untrue, we apologize. We're now going to go to the 6 public question and answer portion of this meeting. 7 There are a number of you in the room tonight, I'm 8 going to try my best to get through as many of your 9 questions as possible out of fairness, of you 10 taking time out of your life to come here this 11 evening. So, we are going to extend the meeting 12 13 to 8:30, because we're not probably going to get 14 through it by 8:00, that's not going to happen. 15 So, I talked to Trish beforehand, we'll go to 8:30. 16 So, we're going to get started as quickly as 17 possible. First up, because they indicated in advance of the meeting they wouldn't be able to 18 19 come here tonight. 2.0 And that's before we knew how many of 21 you would be attending, we're going to first go to 22 Jim Lampert, or Mary Lampert, I'm not sure how 23 they're signed on. And they're participating via 24 So, Sarah, could you unmute James or Mary

I don't know --

Lampert?

1	MS. LOPAS: Yeah.
2	MR. KLUKAN: Okay, good, thank you.
3	MS. LOPAS: I'll start with James
4	because he's at the top of my list. Mary, you're
5	right below him. So, I'm going to allow mic for
6	James. James, you'll just need to unmute yourself,
7	and if you're not seeing how to unmute yourself,
8	James, you can just move your
9	MR. LAMPERT: Can you hear me?
10	MS. LOPAS: Yeah, now we've got you, go
11	ahead.
12	MR. LAMPERT: Let me just say
13	something, preliminarily, as we get into this, I've
14	had some off, and on in my ability to connect via
15	the internet. If I drop off in volume, you can't
16	hear me, I expect I will probably drop off in the
17	video. I am also lined up to come in on one of
18	your phone links, so we might try that.
19	And I know my wife's comments will be
20	separate from mine.
21	MS. LOPAS: Okay, I see your cell
22	phone, so if you drop off on Teams, go ahead, and
23	you'll just press star five first, and then star
24	six, okay?
25	MR. LAMPERT: That's fine, that's

great.

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MS. LOPAS: Go ahead, you sound okay now.

MR. LAMPERT: Good to see you tonight
Brett, it's been a long time, I'm sorry I can't be
there tonight, but COVID being what it is, I'm not.
I clearly will be submitting detailed comments as
you have requested. But as you know, time is
limited tonight, so I can only say a few things.
Initially your slides repeatedly say that the
purpose of the new rule is to clarify.

To some extent, this may be true. But what it really seems to clarify is the NRC's apparent goals to even further reduce your already far too limited oversight of decommissioning. To even further reduce, assuming that's possible, the level of what you call public involvement. To even further reduce the level of protection of the public.

And -- and this is probably central to everything -- to increase industry profits. Some months ago, your own historian published a book about your practices entitled Safe Enough. The obvious question is safe enough for whom? The industry? The NRC? Or the public? Essentially

the same question should be asked about the statement in your slides.

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Quote this proposed rule is determined to be cost beneficial, close quote. For whom?

Again, not the public. The NRC will benefit and will save money, since you will have decided in advance that a plant does not need to comply with many current NRC regulations. The nuclear industry will benefit and save money because they no longer have to even try to show you that a particular plant needs, much less deserves, an exemption.

The public will save money, but it will no longer be able to voice, and express its very real concerns. Only the NRC would think that's a benefit. The NRC claims, and I quote, that it considers public involvement in, and information about its activities to be a cornerstone of strong, fair regulation of the nuclear industry, close quote.

Many of us here would ask how you can say that with a straight face. One of your atomic safety board licensing judges found that you provided the substantive relief requested in a 2.206 petition only once in more than 35 years.

Commissioner Baran has said -- and at last Friday's

Senate Subcommittee hearing, one of your directors confirmed -- that the real reason you don't approve PSDARs is that if you did, you might have to allow public participation.

Both my wife and I filed extensive comments on Pilgrim's PSDARs. I don't think you even acknowledged you received them. Three days ago, your director admitted that the NRC has never required a licensee to make any changes to a PSDAR. According to Commissioner Baran, your current regulatory system barely qualifies as a regulatory system at all. I agree.

Nothing in your proposed rule changes that, at least for the better. I hope you will, but I have little hope that you will improve it. Thank you.

MR. KLUKAN: Thank you very much. So, before we go to Mary, let's go to a person in the room. Again, the plan is to go back and forth. So, I have Pat Watson. Pat Watson? And again, just to repeat, for the sake of the transcription, state your name, if you so choose, and any affiliation, if you so choose. Do not say your address. It's so the transcriptionist knows who is speaking.

MS. WATSON: Thank you. The NRC knows

that historically speaking -- Pat Watson, I'm sorry, my name is Pat Watson. I live in East Bridgewater. As the NRC knows, historically, the biggest problem with nuclear power plants is how to get rid of spent fuel rods. That's always the biggest problem, that's always the biggest concern.

This is actually the first time I've come or commented on a public hearing because I'm just getting aware of this recently. And to say in your slides that A, you have an operating nuclear power plant, and now it's decommissioned, so it's different, it's separate, and the EPA rules change.

How could the EPA rules change when historically, and admitted by the NRC, when the fuel rods, the worst part, and the hardest problem of the whole nuclear power plant is how do you get rid of that? That's the worst, most difficult, all of a sudden now the EPA doesn't necessarily need to apply the way it did under an operating.

That makes no sense whatsoever.

There's just so many holes in the process going

from an operating to a decommissioning. And I

think that basically -- and then to say -- I guess

it just lacks, there's holes in the whole process.

It lacks common sense, even all of us who are not,

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here, experts on how a nuclear power plant operates.

And I think transparency would be better served if you just talked -- I don't know, have the opportunity for people to understand the process, and know that it just doesn't make common sense that the most dangerous part of a nuclear power plant, the fuel rods would even -- the NRC would even think it would be okay to dump those in the ocean. That's all I have to say.

MR. KLUKAN: Thank you very much. So, next -- and again, I would ask out of courtesy, I don't have any timer up here, that you try to keep your questions to about four minutes, including any follow ups. And then if we have additional time, we'll go through again. I'm remiss that I didn't see that earlier, but that's just out of based on the number of people I think, when they speak tonight.

So, no further delays. Next we will have Mary Lampert, please, Sarah.

MS. LOPAS: Okay. Mary, I have enabled your microphone, so you'll just need to unmute yourself. And you look like you're all set. You should be able to talk Mary. I do see your mic's

enabled and not muted. Okay, nobody else is 1 2 hearing Mary? 3 MR. KLUKAN: No, we aren't. So, what I 4 would suggest is Mary, we will come back to you. 5 Maybe use the phone -- maybe you and Jim aren't in the same location -- but we will come back to you 6 7 as our next speaker. So, let us go back to now in 8 the room. I think this is -- I don't know the 9 first name, Danielson, with the Seafood 10 Collaborative. 11 Okay, no comment, moving right along 12 Next we will have Pine duBois. No comment. 13 Maybe that was too easy -- all right, Leslie 14 Danielson, Leslie Danielson? MS. DANIELSON: Hello, everyone, thank 15 you for taking comments this evening. My name is 16 17 Leslie Danielson, and I am a resident of Plymouth. And I just have a comment about the Cape Cod Bay, 18 19 and the concerns with the ocean. Just a reminder 20 that Cape Cod Bay and the Atlantic Ocean do not 21 belong to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and do 22 not belong to Holtec. It is not yours to approve 23 any dumping into. Thank you. 24 MR. KLUKAN: Thank you. All right, 25 Sarah, let's try Mary one more time if we can.

1	MS. LOPAS: So, Mary looks like she
2	dropped off, I'm not seeing her. Mary, if you
3	happened to call in on your cell phone, go ahead,
4	and press star five right now, if you've called in.
5	Star five on your phone.
6	MR. KLUKAN: And again, if there are
7	others online, if you would like to ask a question
8	via Teams, or via phone, again, use the raise hand
9	function, or press star five if you're
10	participating via phone. We'll go to our next in
11	person speaker who is Henrietta Constantino
12	MS. LOPAS: Hang on a second, I did get
13	a hand raised on the call, I just enabled
14	somebody's microphone on the call. Mary, if that
15	was you you're back Mary, okay, I'm going to try
16	to go ahead, and allow your mic, I'm seeing you.
17	Okay, Mary I have enabled your mic, go ahead, and
18	try again, you just have to unmute yourself. I see
19	you on Teams.
20	And if you're on your phone Mary, then
21	press star six on your phone.
22	MS. LAMPERT: Am I on now?
23	MR. KLUKAN: Yes, we can hear you.
24	MS. LAMPERT: Okay.
25	MS. LOPAS: And I think, if you do have

your phone, mute it, because we're hearing you on both ends now, a little echo. Okay, I think we're good, go ahead.

MS. LAMPERT: Yes. The NRC decommissioning process is backwards. The NRC does not approve the decommissioning plan at the outset of the process, as it should. It waits until the end of the process. If NRC approves the decommissioning plan at the beginning, it would signify that the plan is a major federal action.

As a result, the agency would have to perform its NEPA environmental review, and a NEPA review at this early stage makes more sense than at the end of the licensing termination, when all the major decisions would already have been made.

Nearly all the impacts of decommissioning would have occurred, and nearly all the decommissioning trust fund spent.

Absent a NEPA review, cost estimates will remain unreliable. Because the NRC approval of a decommissioning plan will be a licensing action, stakeholders will have the opportunity to request an adjudicatory hearing at that time, real public participation. Like the NEPA review, the opportunity for a hearing will be most beneficial

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at the beginning, not at the end.

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Holtec's plan to discharge radioactive contaminated water into Cape Cod Bay provides a good example. Holtec announced December 1st to discharge 1 million gallons of radioactive contaminated water into Cape Cod Bay, a protected ocean sanctuary. This proposal would not have been given serious consideration for one second had a NEPA review occurred at the beginning of the decommissioning process and if NRC approval of the plan was required, so that stakeholders had a significant opportunity for an adjudicatory hearing. In this example, if the NEPA review and the NRC approval were in place at the start of the decommissioning process, it would result in significant savings to licensees, the state, and stakeholders.

Absent those changes, if Pilgrim's licensee, Holtec, decides to dump, there will be lawsuits that will delay decommissioning. Time is money and costs the company attorney fees.

Likewise, the state -- the public -- will face continuing expense fighting this horrific proposal.

A NEPA review and adjudication would show that dumping would cause irreparable economic harm and

safety concerns.

Facts would be placed on the table at the beginning that the bay is a semi enclosed space, and circulation will keep the contaminants in the bay long enough to do harm. The bay and marine life each year is increasingly being harmed by past program releases, development, and invasive species. It does not need more from Pilgrim's decommissioning when there are alternatives to dumping.

Not one more drop. That's what you would learn if you had the process not backwards as it is now, but properly placed. Thank you very much, I appreciate it.

MR. KLUKAN: Thank you very much. Now, again, we will turn to -- I think we were on Henrietta Constantino.

MS. CONSTANTINO: Thank you for giving me this opportunity, and I do appreciate the work that's gone into putting this together. But I would like to make a comment about the process itself. Somehow, and I don't mean to be insulting, but the way that these rules have been presented was very, very difficult to relate to.

It sounded like bureaucratic

gobbledygook. And I really wish that at some point when the NRC actually decides to invite serious public engagement, that the NRC would come, open minded, open hearted, and without a lot of gobbledygook to read at us. But rather come and ask serious questions about what our concerns are.

I also want to greatly appreciate the emissaries from our wonderful federal representatives who have really made the suggestions that we all appreciate, as has Mary and Jim Lampert. And I want to also appreciate what Leslie said about the comments. This is a way overlooked point which is so utterly fundamental.

The ocean does not belong to the NRC, it just doesn't. This is our treasure, our commons — and there is a sovereignty issue here. This should be under the aegis of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and in fact it is. And indeed, when Holtec signed the settlement agreement with the commonwealth through the negotiations with Scofield, and the HEO.

It did agree to abide by the regulations of the commonwealth that have an impact on our health, our environment, and our economic wellbeing. I do not understand why the

conversation keeps getting kicked back to the NDPES

-- the water discharge permit -- which should not

need to be invoked because Holtec has already

agreed to the settlement.

Now, just one question, you have heard very loud and clear that the urgent concern right now is with Holtec's proposition to discharge radioactive water into our bay, something that is simply beyond the pale. I would like to know if there's anything in these regulations -- which I really would have to go back and spend days reading to be able to digest -- I'd like to know if there's anything in the new regulation that would address a problem like this, that would have -- if the new regulations were now in effect, would any of that have affected Holtec's plan to dump?

Another question is we now have 63 dry casks sitting a football field away from a public road. It is unprotected, it is visible from the air, it's visible from the road. It is highly vulnerable to bad actors. If, for example, the 911 bombers had decided to come and crash on that site, the entire east coast would be more or less destroyed. So, is there anything in the current regulation that you're proposing that would change

this situation and give us dry casks that are actually contained, hardened onsite, with guards?

That's what I would like to know, thank you.

MR. DOYLE: So, I heard two questions that you were asking about. If there was anything in the proposed rule that would affect the situation where Holtec was proposing to discharge the amount of 1 million gallons to the bay. The answer is no, that we're not changing anything about discharges of contamination to the environment, we're not changing the standards, that's not part of the proposed rule.

And then you were also asking about basically security of dry cask storage. I don't think we have a security official with us today about this, but there is — the answer is no, about as far as that you were saying a terrorist attack of a spent fuel storage facility, we're not making changes to that in this proposed rule. It's focused on the transition to decommissioning, and the changes that we talked about.

MR. KLUKAN: I'm going to jump in here.

So, as John Lubinski said at the hearing before
the congressional delegation convened by Senator

Markey, the purpose of this, why we're here tonight

is to help better inform you, so you can write comments. If you believe that there should be changes that would prevent -- or change to the way that discharges occur, that there have to be prior approvals, submit that comment to the NRC. If you believe there should be changes to how security works for dry cask storage, submit that to the NRC. So, that's why we're here tonight. It's not to -- that is not the final answer of what's in the rule, where we're here soliciting your comments. Not tonight, but hoping that you will submit comments on what you believe should be in the rule. So, thank you for those questions. We will now, Sarah, see if there's anyone else online who has their hand raised. MS. LOPAS: We've got two people with their hands raised, and I just want to note that I know some of you are accessing on like a web browser. In that case, sometimes you don't see how to raise your hand. Just wiggle your mouse around,

And that control panel should pop up at the bottom of your screen, and then you'll be able

take your mouse off the bottom of your screen, and

put it back on.

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to hit the raise hand icon, and unmute icon. So, we just have two folks in the queue right now, so go ahead, and raise your hand, or press star five on your phone. So, we're going to go to Paul Gunter of Beyond Nuclear. Paul, I've enabled your microphone, so you should be able to unmute yourself.

MR. GUNTER: Can you hear me now?

MS. LOPAS: Yes.

MR. GUNTER: Thank you. Paul Gunter, I'm with Beyond Nuclear, we're in Takoma Park, Maryland, and we do plan to submit comments. you very much for the extension. The point of this meeting tonight is to get some clarification on the proposed rule, and at the top of my list is that the -- as it's being proposed right now, you're proposing both an environmental assessment for decommissioning and separately, but incredibly vaguely, describe that you're going to undertake a generic environmental impact statement. without explanation. It's my understanding that a GEIS is -- these are basically categorical exemptions from environmental assessment. And so how -- if you could give some background, please, on how you are proposing to segregate a GEIS from

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the environmental assessment.

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And why you're going to handle that -how you're going to handle it, and why you're
choosing to do it in the manner that you are.
Thank you.

MR. DOYLE: Okay, I'm going to ask if an NRC staff member on the line, Stacey Imboden is an environmental subject matter expert. Stacey, would you be able to unmute, and talk about what Paul just discussed?

MS. IMBODEN: Yes, hi, Stacey Imboden, NRC. I think the environmental assessment you're referring to was the one mentioned earlier in the slides. And that environmental assessment was for this rulemaking activity. So, it just covers the environmental impacts of the rulemaking itself. The generic environmental impact statement for decommissioning is going to be updated as part of this rulemaking.

And that's on a separate path. The GEIS would cover findings that are similar between facilities and provide a determination, and then each licensee that comes in for decommissioning in their PSDAR would have to describe whether their environmental impacts of the proposed action would

be bounded by either the generic environmental 1 2 impact statement. Or, under this proposed rule 3 previously issued or site-specific environmental 4 documents. And so those are two separate things. 5 So, the environmental -- I'm not sure 6 if that's the environmental assessment you were 7 referring to, the one that was mentioned in the 8 slides, but that is only covering the impacts of 9 this rulemaking. 10 And we're required to do an 11 environmental review for the rulemaking activities. 12 MR. GUNTER: So, can I ask a follow up? 13 MR. KLUKAN: Sure. 14 Okay, so let me just be MR. GUNTER: 15 clear, and if you would validate my understanding. The decommissioning rule, as it's currently 16 17 proposed, will not provide the public with an opportunity to address concerns under the National 18 19 Environmental Policy Act about decommissioning, and 20 the environmental impacts this rule is proposing, 21 is that correct? So, we have to comply with 22 MR. DOYLE: 23 NEPA for all the actions -- I'm sorry. For this 24 rulemaking activity, we're looking at all the 25 actions that we're proposing in here, all of these

changes. So, if you think that something we're 1 2 proposing has an environmental impact that we have 3 not appropriately identified, then please provide 4 that to us as a comment. 5 So, hopefully that makes sense. But 6 for example something --7 MR. GUNTER: Well --8 MR. DOYLE: Go ahead. 9 I understand that you're MR. GUNTER: 10 saying that you're providing the public with 11 comment, but in fact you're not providing the public with standing in any of these 12 13 decommissioning proceedings. So, I'm a little 14 confused that you would be creating a generic 15 environmental impact statement for a broad category of exemptions which, for all we know right now, 16 17 includes exempting Holtec from a million gallon radioactive water dump into the bay. 18 19 certainly would be one concern for a broad set of 20 undefined, generic, categorical exemptions. 21 in fact the public is not being provided an 22 opportunity to a hearing under the NEPA process. 23 That's correct, right? 24 You're not going to be providing us an 25 opportunity for standing or contentions under the

National Environmental Policy Act. And at the same 1 2 time you're going to create a broad category of 3 undefined, vague, categorical exemptions. 4 we going to get an opportunity -- are you going to 5 approach this GEIS through another comment period, 6 or what? 7 MS. HOLAHAN: Yes, the GEIS will be 8 under a separate path and will go through the 9 normal scoping and comment period. And you can 10 comment then on the GEIS separately. Stacey, did 11 you want to add anything? 12 MS. IMBODEN: Yeah, I was going to say 13 what you had said. There would be public 14 involvement opportunities under the process for the 15 GEIS when it's going out in draft form at least, and most likely a period before that for scoping. 16 17 We do have an existing decommissioning GEIS that goes along with the existing rules. 18 19 So, we would be updating the GEIS for 20 this new proposed rule. But I just want to 21 clarify, these are not categorical exemptions. 22 the generic environmental impact statement evaluates the various resource areas, and for 23 24 different plants that we've seen similar impacts.

And it provides a conclusion for those types of

impacts.

But for each licensee that comes in, they have to evaluate their environmental impacts of their action, their decommissioning action, and they have to provide the basis for whether their proposed activities under decommissioning are bounded. And so the staff evaluates that, so it's not an exemption, they still have to provide a justification, and we have to agree to that justification when we do our site specific environmental review.

MR. GUNTER: But the GEIS will have a category one exempted from NEPA review, correct?

MR. DOYLE: I think you're referring to issue where we have a generic conclusion. So, a licensee would need to look at what those assumptions were, and verify whether, or not that applies in their situation. If it does, then they would be able to adopt that generic conclusion. I think that's what you're referring to, it's not an exemption, but I think I understand what you're saying.

So, if they did, then they would be able to adopt the conclusion.

MR. GUNTER: Right, so you called the

generic -- these are, in fact, what we've experienced are generic exclusions, generic exemptions that are broad categories that are shielded from NEPA review. That's our concern. Thank you.

MR. KLUKAN: Thank you very much for your questions and comments. So, we're now going to move to our next speaker in the room, and that is Diane Turco with Cape Downwinders.

MS. TURCO: Hi. Gee, it's Christmas early this year for the industry isn't it? Even before July, this is just a nice wish list for the industry. I think you really need to go back to the drawing board and look at what's going on.

That you talk about the dry casks until they're in — the waste that's in the dry casks, the life doesn't end there.

As you know, the radionuclides are still dangerous for tens of thousands of years, but emergency planning is now right at the fence around the pad in Plymouth, and there are 62 casks there, each holding 68 assemblies that are dangerous forever, and you think it's okay to have the safety right to the fence. So, I don't have much faith in what your proposals are at all.

Exhausted, sorry. I just wanted to say that there is a mechanism to stop the radioactive dumping in the bay, it's your own regulations, CFR 20.1301(f). It says the Commission may impose additional restrictions on radiation levels in unrestricted areas -- like Cape Cod Bay -- and on the total quantity of radionuclides that a licensee may release in effluents in order to restrict the collective dose.

So, why can't you -- we're asking you to use this regulation, and make it zero, and do that for our community. I'll say it again. It's CFR 20.1301(f). The Commission may impose additional restrictions on radiation levels in unrestricted areas -- like Cape Cod Bay -- and on the total quantity of radionuclides that a licensee may release in effluents in order to restrict the collective dose.

MR. DOYLE: You're correct, so there are -- I'm not an expert in that regulation, but I assume that you've looked at that. So, yes, there are standards for effluents for discharges, and just to be clear there is not a change in this regulation, this proposed rule related to that.

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But as Brett mentioned, if you think that there 1 should be, or you could certainly provide that as a 2 3 comment. I know your interest is in the facility 4 that's right here. We do have someone on --5 I'm sorry, we'd like this 6 MS. TURCO: 7 to be implemented here, that's what I'm asking. 8 It's already a rule, we're not asking for a change, or an addition, we'd just like to have this rule 9 10 that is already in the books to be implemented. 11 MR. DOYLE: Okay, let me ask Bruce 12 Watson, are you on the line, would you be able to 13 discuss the request for taking action immediately 14 for this facility that's right here, is the 15 question. MR. WATSON: Yes, thank you. 16 17 wish I was there in Plymouth with you all, so I could have some fresh seafood from Cape Code Bay. 18 19 But in implementing this rule that's already in the 20 regulations, we would have to have a firm safety 21 basis for doing that. And we just, at this point, 22 The licensee, and the regulations do not have one. 23 that we have presently, and in the license are 24 adequate to protect the safety of the health --

public health, and safety.

1 And so we have no reason to implement 2 that particular part of the regulation. If there 3 was a safety reason for it, then we could do that. 4 But to date, there is none, so thank you. 5 MS. TURCO: Yeah, I think Senator 6 Markey, Senator Warren, Representative Keating, all 7 of our elected officials have said don't dump in 8 the bay. I think the community has said that 9 clearly and strongly. We have said that it will 10 destroy the economy of the area and the 11 environment, the health, and safety -- thank you. 12 The health, and safety of our community. 13 And so we're saying that. You have a 14 public meeting today, and you want to hear about 15 the public, and you want to hear what we want to say, and how we want to take care of our 16 17 communities, and that's what we're doing. So, we're asking you to implement that regulation for 18 19 us. 2.0 MR. WATSON: Like I said, we do not 21 have a firm safety basis for implementing that part 22 of the regulation, and we have to be a reasonable 23 regulator and look at all aspects, whether it's the 24 community concerns, the actual safety issue with

the release, or potential release, and also the

1	concerns with the established regulatory process
2	that has been established by both the NRC and the
3	EPA in setting those safe standards.
4	So, I appreciate your comment, and
5	we'll take that into consideration as we move along
6	in evaluating this issue. So, thank you very much.
7	MS. TURCO: I just want to make one
8	more comment, that the EPA maximum contaminant
9	level goal for radionuclides in water is zero.
LO	Also the National Academy of Sciences has
L1	determined there is no safe dose. So, I think the
12	science has already backed that, we want you to
L3	act. So, public meeting, we're making a request.
L 4	We are asking you actually demanding
L 5	you to follow through on your regulations. Why
L 6	change something if you don't follow what you've
L7	got now?
L 8	MR. KLUKAN: Thank you. Sarah, we'll
L 9	go to our next speaker online please.
20	MS. LOPAS: Next up we have Larry
21	Camper. Larry, your microphone is unmuted.
22	MR. CAMPER: Thank you very much. I
23	appreciate the NRC staff's work tonight, and the
24	opportunity to give public comments, thank you for
25	that. I have two questions. One is that in the

Commission SRM for this rulemaking, the staff was 1 2 directed to update the existing programmatic 3 environmental impact statement, NUREG 0586. 4 What is the plan and timing for doing 5 that? You mentioned earlier that's separate from 6 the rulemaking, I would like to know what are your 7 plans and schedule for doing that? My second 8 question deals with slide 18 of the presentation, 9 addressing financial assurance. I note that the 10 staff is asking for more comments on the financial 11 assurance question. 12 But in reading the description on page 13 12302 of the FRN dealing with this financial 14 shortage question, there is no mention of the NRC 15 financial assurance working group that conducted an analysis and completed its report in May of 2020. 16 17 In that report, the working group found no gaps or policy issues warranting a change in the process. 18 19 But the working group did make seven 20 recommendations, and my question to the staff is 21

why was a reference to the findings from that working group not mentioned within the FRN addressing the question of additional comment on financial assurance? Thank you.

> MR. DOYLE: Okay, there were two

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questions there, the first one about the status, 1 2 the plan forward for this update of the generic 3 environmental impact statement. Trish, did you 4 want to talk about that, or Stacey? I'm not sure 5 if we have information that we could provide at 6 this time. 7 MS. HOLAHAN: Well, we were always 8 going to do the update to the generic impact 9 statement on decommissioning after the rulemaking. 10 So, we have an existing generic impact statement 11 on decommissioning. So, we're going to continue 12 using that until we update the guides for 13 decommissioning. And on the second issue, the 14 reactor decommissioning financial assurance working 15 group report. We're making changes to the guidance on 16 17 financial assurance as part of that update, so we are addressing it. And I'll have to take a look at 18 the Federal Register notice and see if we should 19 20 identify that as one of the possibilities. 21 MR. CAMPER: Can you still hear me? 22 MR. DOYLE: Yes. 23 MR. CAMPER: Yes, thank you for that 24 Dr. Holahan. And I failed to introduce myself to 25 the audience, I'm Larry Camper, I'm a retired NRC

independent consultant. I do think that 1 2 clarification to that item on page 12302 addressing financial assurance with regards to the findings of 3 4 that financial assurance working group would help 5 to better inform the public as to some other work that's already been done around this question. 6 7 And I do recognize that there is an 8 existing programmatic environmental impact 9 statement for the decommissioning of nuclear power 10 plants set forth in NUREG 0586, and the staff has 11 been requested by the Commission to update it. 12 thank you, Dr. Holahan, for your comments. 13 MR. KLUKAN: Thank you very much. 14 will now move onto our next in room speaker, and that is Elaine, I'm sorry, I don't want to butcher 15 your last name, I don't know if I can read it --16 17 Dickinson, sorry, with Cape Downwinders, please. MS. DICKINSON: Elaine Dickinson with 18 19 Cape Downwinders. I'm sitting here all night 20 patiently like all these people listening to all of 21 this presentation, slides, and language we don't 22 understand, and as Henrietta eloquently said before 23 me, gobbledygook. But I'm also staring at your 24 logo in the corner of your screen there.

U.S. NRC, United States Nuclear

Regulatory Commission. Everybody with me, 1 protecting people and the environment. 2 Is that BS, 3 or do you people really follow that? 4 MR. KLUKAN: Thank you. Sarah, again, 5 do we have any speakers online who have raised their hand? 6 7 MS. LOPAS: We have no speakers at the 8 moment who have their hand raised. So, please go 9 ahead, and hit that raise hand icon, like I said, 10 if you don't see it on screen, just wiggle your 11 mouse around, and off of the Teams screen, and that lower menu should pop up, where you should be able 12 13 to see a hand icon. So, go ahead, and hit that at 14 any point, at any time, and star five if you're on 15 your cell phone. Nobody right now. MR. KLUKAN: All right, thank you 16 17 Sarah. We'll now move onto our next in person speaker then, which is Rosemary Shields. 18 19 MS. SHIELDS: Hi, I'm Rosemary Shields 20 from Cape Cod Harwich, I'm also with the League of 21 Women Voters of the Cape Cod Area. I just want to 22 know that the NRC, and I want to say that I 23 appreciate that it has been working on these rules since 2014. To reflect the concern of the agency 24

about the safety, and what happened at Fukushima.

So, I want to say how much I appreciate that the NRC took this very much into consideration. But then there have been years of delay from 2014 to do it now. And one wonders how things have changed. So, after several years of delay, a proposed rule was approved in a two to one vote later in November 2021.

The new rule laid out areas where plant operators could meet less stringent regulations during the decommissioning process. Such as no longer needing physical security plan for the reactor core after the fuel had been removed. Specifically, the rule would allow the NRC to implement incremental changes to requirements without going through an exemption or license amendment process.

NRC Commissioner Jeffrey Baran wrote on Twitter that the rule misses the mark and would hand too much power to licensees to make decommissioning decisions. Tilting the regulation even more towards the interests of industry. I want everybody to know that there was one board member who totally rejected this rule, and we're asking for this rule to go back to the drawing board, and reject this rule.

2.0

I think the NRC did have a good 1 2 intention, and one other thing. I have been going 3 to the NDCAP for at least four years, and March 4 28th, an NRC representative gave a presentation on 5 radioactive doses allowable by law to be dumped into the environment. And a question was asked, 6 7 what doses are allowed for sea creatures? 8 The NRC representative admitted that 9 the science they had, and I don't know what science 10 the NRC has, only took into consideration human 11 adults. He continued -- human adults, not babies, not fetuses, and he continued, radioactivity on sea 12 13 creatures is unknown. Pretty strong words from the 14 It is unknown, so the question again is, why NRC. 15 dump radioactive water into Cape Cod Bay? 16 you. 17 MR. KLUKAN: Thank you very much. We'll go to our next speaker, who I believe is 18 19 Joanne Corrigan. 2.0 Joanne Corrigan, MS. CORRIGAN: 21 Plymouth, Mass. I live at Priscilla Beach, right 22 around the corner from the nuclear power plant, and 23 I'd like to just address one of the slides that you 24 have up. The NRC is trying to increase 25 transparency and public trust. I mean is that a

joke? We've had no trust in the NRC since the plant was in the degraded column year, after year, after year.

And they had an open end fix it when you get to it. And I went to an NDCAP meeting, which I hadn't been to in a while, and the two employees from Pilgrim that were there, ill-informed, had no clue what was going on, everything was we'd have to look into that and get back to you. Well, let's just talk about the gentleman from Pilgrim making the comment about half-life of radioactive elements being a week to 10 to 12 days.

Well, yes, if you're at work in the nuclear medicine in a hospital, those are the seeds they use for bladder cancer and things like that.

I was an X-ray tech for 45 years, and I can tell you the half-life of what is over at Pilgrim is more like 50,000 years. And what the fishermen are worried about -- and all of us are worried about -- is that radioactive element settling into the sand, into the krill, into the plankton, and everything else that fish consume, and my favorite thing, lobster, consume. Not to mention my grandkids, fifth generation, on that beach in that water. And I'm not worried about all these 51.140 whatever,

and 90210, I'm worried about 02360, which is 1 Plymouth, and what's going to go on here with 2 3 radioactive water poured into our backyards. 4 And I'm really surprised so many people over the last couple of months were shocked when 5 they saw this on channel four and channel five back 6 7 in December. Everybody -- because they know I've 8 been involved with the Cape Cod Tree Huggers and 9 Downwinders for a long time -- and people are 10 coming to me saying, is this true? They can't be 11 doing this. 12 I'm like yeah, they are trying to do 13 So, I don't know what you have to amend, all 14 I know is it's wrong, and it's not protecting 15 people, or the environment. Thank you. Thank you very much. 16 MR. KLUKAN: 17 will now go to our next speaker, who is, I think it's Benjamin Cronin. 18 19 Good evening, and I'd like MR. CRONIN: 20 to thank the honorable members for having us, and 21 for being here in Plymouth. My name is Dr. 22 Benjamin Cronin. I'm a historian of southeastern 23 Massachusetts. I grew up and reside in Duxbury 24 with the cranberries, not the yacht club side for 25 those of you who are local. I hold a PhD in

history from the University of Michigan at Ann
Arbor and a BA the highest honors in history and
political science from Williams College.

I've taught at the college level of

both two- and four-year institutions including in Plymouth. And I wrote my doctoral dissertation on the commons of early Plymouth County, particularly the powerful, enduring, and continuing effort by several towns to preserve their common resources. But before I get into the history here, I do wish to echo both the Lamperts, and Ms. Constantino, and Ms. Danielson.

This is a process that frankly strikes many of us as farcical. As the bureaucratic equivalent of when medieval scholastic philosophers would argue about how many angels can dance on the head of a pin. It's rather as attorney Scofield said at the senate subcommittee hearing on Friday. An illusory process, the simulacrum of actual regulation.

Indeed, the Lamperts quote the NRC itself, stating that the rule is essentially designed to save the nuclear industry money, which is one of the reasons so many of us oppose it.

Here is the NRC itself saying so, and the Lamperts

have the citation in the documents submitted.

Most of the cost savings, I'm quoting, most of the cost savings are attributable to the relief of exemptions, and amendments that licensees, i.e., Holtec et al., would typically submit to the NRC for review and approval during decommissioning. I'm sorry, I'm scrolling, I'm a millennial, but not used to giving a speech off of a laptop.

Second, regarding the public health, and safety, which the honorable member mentioned, surely they're aware that the five communities surrounding Pilgrim have certain rates of cancer that are attributable exclusively to radionuclide exposure that are 60 percent higher than their neighboring communities not so exposed.

So, surely they would agree that their conclusions are at the very least possibly erroneous. Now, to the history, and our commons, this is what I wrote my original speech upon. If you look at the early town meetings of the towns around Cape Code Bay, for those of you who aren't around here, in the 17th, 18th, and early 19th centuries, you see a persistent pattern.

The thing the various towns almost

uniformly spend the most time on, and effort, is
the preservation of the commons. The commons, that
is lands, waters, and resources that belong to
everybody in general, and to nobody in particular.

Places like the sea and its shores, resources in
forests and wetlands, meadows, salt marshes,
running water, bog iron have been regarded as
common from an early date.

The Code of Justinian, which codified Roman law in the 500s recognizes the idea of commons as ancient and general to all nations.

Likewise, Magna Carta, the great charter of English liberties, the foundation of the common law signed by King John in 1215, and that's the same John that was Prince John in Robin Hood, and is the bad guy for a reason.

It's typically understood to include the charter of the forests, which restored to the common people of England their right to use the commons for things like firewood, grazing cattle, fishing, and hunting. These documents, and the rights that they contain are a part of our legal and political fabric. They quite literally precede the U.S. Constitution by over 500 years.

Locally, both the Wampanoag and the

English inhabitants of these lands zealously guarded their common resources. For the Wampanoag, a preservation of the commons was built not only into everyday practices, but into larger systems of knowledge, metaphysics, and legend. And I know that our friends in the Herring Pond Band are deeply opposed to this.

The English town -- radically different from the Wampanoag in so many ways -- likewise share their concern with the commons. Here's what the Plymouth town meeting said over three centuries ago. This is on the 15th of May, 1699. Whereas sundry of the inhabitants of the town of Plymouth have been taken in certain tracts of common lands to the prejudice of sundry neighbors.

Whereupon the inhabitants of said town at a town meeting held at Plymouth on the 15th day of May, 1699, appointed agents for, and trustees on the behalf of said town to defend the said commons from particular intrusions. And on the town's behalf, to warn any of said inhabitants that have made any enclosure of said town's commons to remove their fences of said commons.

And basically they go on, and say they'll tear them down if they don't. Now, when we

stand here as so many of us are tonight, in defense 2 of these commons, we're therefore engaged in a very 3 old effort, it's democratic with a small D, 4 republican with a small R. And it's basically 5 putting a question to the honorable members. Which side are they on? Are they on 6 7 those whom Teddy Roosevelt called the malefactors 8 of great wealth? Or are they on the side of those 9 that Herman Melville called the kingly commons? 10 With all those forgoing facts in mind, my question 11 to the honorable members is this. Will they change their rules to reflect the fact that we are 12 13 supposed to live in a democracy, rather than a 14 corporate oligarchy? Thank you and good evening. 15 MR. KLUKAN: Thank you. So, we've now exhausted the list of speakers who indicated that 16 17 they wanted to speak. I know that we had -- Paul Gunter, you raised your hand again, we just wanted 18 19 to check if you had a follow up question? MS. LOPAS: Yeah, Paul's back, hand is 20 21 raised again. Paul, I'm going to allow your mic. 22 Go ahead. 23 MR. GUNTER: Hello, can you hear me? 24 MR. KLUKAN: We can Paul. 25 This will be a quick MR. GUNTER:

question, thank you for allowing it. But the 1 proposed rule has this hypothesis that the site is 2 3 clean until proven dirty. Or it's generally 4 expressed that way. But it's clear that there's a lot of uncertainty because the current rule is 5 really focused on surface contamination. 6 7 there's a lot of uncertainty and unknown -- and 8 even in the process right now, you're not looking 9 at deep aquifer or what could be a very expensive 10 contamination of soil running deep down. 11 So, could someone there just clarify a 12 little bit, what your approach is right now on sub 13 surface contamination, and how the decommissioning 14 rule is supposed to be approaching that? 15 Bruce Watson, are you able MR. DOYLE: to address this question? 16 17 MR. WATSON: Yeah, I think I can. The rule as written, that we've reviewed tonight, does 18 19 not address your question. The NRC already has 20 extensive guidance in place having to do with the 21 environmental monitoring of the site. Right now, 22 well, all power plants and all decommissioning 23 sites are required to do what we call a site 24 characterization study.

And they sample both the surface, the

subsurface, and of course the ground water associated with the plant. And they do report -- they do provide that report to the NRC, because it serves as the basis for the license termination plan.

By coincidence, on May 11th, which is day after tomorrow, the NRC is conducting additional reviews of our subsurface issues with soils and around the power plants and other facilities. And so we are conducting a public workshop on sub surface measurements, and this is our ongoing research, and also our development of adding additional guidance to our present guidance for doing that site characterization and for monitoring the environment in and around the power plants and other types of complex material sites. So, while the rule doesn't address that, we are addressing that in a different avenue, and we are having the sub surface workshop, it'll be the second one. We had one last year, and this is May 11th, I think it's in the afternoon. So, I'm sure you'll find that on our meeting website also.

MR. KLUKAN: Thank you Mr. Gunter. I'm actually facilitating that, it's from 12 to 5 on Wednesday, it's an all virtual. The second annual

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sub surface conference. That is not its complete 1 2 name, but that's how I think of it in my head. 3 yeah, it should be up on the public website. 4 last speaker is going to be one whose name was on 5 the list, but wasn't ready yet to give a comment, and that's Kristine Danielson. 6 7 MS. DANIELSON: I now have my 8 questions, so thanks. So, I'm Kristine Danielson, 9 I'm representing the Massachusetts Seafood 10 Collaborative. I'm also here on behalf of the 11 Citizens Climate Change, and also too, just for 12 reference, I'm a former environmental studies 13 student and a current political science student, so 14 kind of in my wheelhouse right now. 15 So, my question to you, how do you plan on addressing the public health crisis that 16 17 radioactive waste dumping is going to bring to the commonwealth? Massachusetts may be the leading 18 state in public health and medical advances, 19 20 however no community has the ability to mitigate 21 the effects of radioactive exposure. Take it from 22 my example. 23 Back in the 70s, my family was directly 24 affected by water contamination. Some may remember

the civil action in Hoover, Massachusetts -- yeah,

exactly. Well, if you look at that map, there's a 1 big red dot right on my house. My grandfather was 2 3 one of the individuals to get non-Hodgkin's 4 lymphoma from exposure. 5 How do you plan on addressing someone like me, and my family, and tell me that 6 7 contaminated water is safe? I bet you you can't. 8 I'd love to hear your thoughts. They don't. 9 MR. KLUKAN: So, the question is being 10 asked by the audience, just so we capture it for 11 the record, is whether anyone from the NRC, or Holtec live within the Cape Code Bay area. So, I 12 13 can speak on behalf of Region I, when the residents 14 were there at Pilgrim, of course we had the 15 resident inspectors who lived there. I can't speak on behalf of Holtec. 16 17 I don't know how many of them lived within the area, and I would not want to speculate 18 19 I appreciate that, thank you. on that point. 20 MS. DANIELSON: Just one quick thing, 21 do you guys have a response to my question? 22 Respectfully. 23 MR. KLUKAN: So, I think your question 24 was basically how would we address the impact of 25 contamination?

1	MS. DANIELSON: Yeah, and how can you
2	look at someone like me straight in the face, and
3	tell me that cancer is not going to be an issue
4	when I've seen it firsthand?
5	MR. DOYLE: We do the best we can with
6	the information we have, and I'm sorry that your
7	family was impacted.
8	MS. DANIELSON: Okay, so you'll do the
9	best you can after the dumping, or before?
10	MR. DOYLE: We have requirements in
11	place for effluent discharges, and we believe that
12	we're protecting the public.
13	MS. DANIELSON: Okay, would you say
14	that you're protecting the public to all of the
15	oncologists in Boston? Because I think they'd have
16	other answers. Thank you.
17	MR. KLUKAN: So, I think this is going
18	to be it though, because we're already over, and we
19	have limited amount of time with our police
20	officers being here. So, we're going to go to Mary
21	Lampert on the phone, and then we'll go to you,
22	okay? So Mary, you had your hand raised, right?
23	MS. LOPAS: Mary, I've enabled your
24	mic, so press star six on your pone.
25	MR. LAMPERT: You actually have Jim

Lampert, Mary is sitting across from me. 1 There's 2 been a lot of references tonight -- can you hear 3 me? 4 MR. KLUKAN: Yes, we can. 5 MR. LAMPERT: There have been a lot of references tonight to quote guidance, quote. And I 6 7 think what the people you are talking to need to 8 realize is that guidance is not regulation. 9 does not require any licensee to do anything. 10 I think the second thing that they need to know is 11 that guidance, at least as I have followed it, 12 seems to be drafted at least as much by the nuclear 13 industry, as by anyone who has anything perhaps on 14 the other side. MS. LAMPERT: And Mary would add would 15 you suggest that instead of speed limits on our 16 17 highways, we have suggestions? We recommend that you consider going at 60 miles an hour. 18 19 about it. 20 MR. KLUKAN: Thank you very much. So, 21 I think -- and again, this will be our last 22 While she's speaking, can we put up the speaker. 23 slide again on how to make comments? 24 MS. COSENTINO: Yes, I just wanted, as 25 a follow up to Kristine's question, which I feel

very much because I, too, had a sibling who perished from leukemia as a direct result of 2 3 radiation from fall out. But my question is there was a study -- two studies I believe, done by 5 Richard Clapp, I think he was associated with you in the 1990s. 6 Which really focused on incidents of 8 cancer around nuclear installations around Pilgrim. 9 And since that time, I believe the NRC was going to do a follow up study, but ended up not doing it. Why? 12 MS. HOLAHAN: I think the study you're 13 referring to was, we were going to have the National Academy -- I recall, look at cancer 15 incidence around the nuclear power plants. And we were going to go in with DOE and EPA, and we 16 couldn't get the funding. MR. KLUKAN: So, again, we've heard 18 19 lots of -- many of your concerns tonight. Again, 20 this is why we put this up again. These are how to 21

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1	in this process, I really appreciate it personally.
2	And with that, I'm going to turn it over to Trish.
3	Thank you.
4	MS. HOLAHAN: Thank you very much all
5	of you for coming out, and participating by phone.
6	It's been very enlightening, and thanks for
7	providing your comments verbally, but I really hope
8	you provide your comments in writing, and we'll
9	take those into consideration when we finalize the
LO	rule, or we'll provide something to the Commission.
L1	So, thank you very much.
12	MR. KLUKAN: All right, thank you very
L3	much. Again, the meeting feedback form is up on
L 4	the screen, I would really appreciate it,
L 5	particularly those who participated virtually, if
L 6	you could give us your comments on how that went
L7	for you. We're still learning how to do virtual
L 8	meetings. So, thank you everyone again, and the
19	meeting is now officially closed. Thank you, have
20	a good night.
21	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
22	went off the record at 8:37 p.m.)
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24	